The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARSHALL FIELD &C.

State & Washington-sts.

We have purchased the entire stock on hand of a

CELEBRATED

"Umbrella"

Manufacturer, and to close it out rapidly we offer the goods at

One-Half

Regular Prices!

KEITH, BENHAM & DEZENDORF,

SUCCESSORS TO

BRINTNALL, LAMB & CO.,

Wholesale Hardware,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Wabash Avenue,

CORNER OF WASHINGTON-ST.

Money Wanted.

We can loan $200,000 in sums of $500 and over, on approved security, Dakota farm lands and Fargo City property, from one to five years' time, at 8 to 10 per cent interest; no commissions to lender. Remittances may be made to us by certificate of deposit in any National Bank, and safe, careful investment assured. Refer to First National Bank, Chicago, Clinton National Bank, Clinton, Iowa, and all banks in St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Fargo.

S. G. MAGILL & SONS,
Brokers and Real Estate Dealers,
Dec. 30, 1882. Fargo, Dakota.

FROM THIS DAY

THE FAIR

Will Open at 8 a. m.
Will Close at 7 p. m.

Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.

E. J. LEHMANN,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company" will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on the second day of January, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. HENRY E. LOWE,
Chicago, Dec. 20, 1882. Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 59 State-st., Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.,
CHICAGO, Dec. 26, '82.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of June Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, corner of Erie and Kingsbury-sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 9th, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them. F. T. JUNE.

FOR RENT.

Store 209 Wabash-av., 23x180 feet, with skylight; also two floors over 207 and 209 Wabash-av., 23x180 feet, with skylight. Apply to

HILGER & CO.,
207 Wabash-av.

COOK BOOK

CONTAINING VALUABLE RECIPES AND INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO USE

OLIVE BUTTER,

By the Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School. MAILED FREE, upon application to

WASHINGTON BUTCHER'S SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY

Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

Next term opens Thursday, Jan. 4, 1883. Send for catalogue.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Thos. Hyatt, Pres. Winter Term opens Jan. 10.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS.
Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

SKATES!

For the best of everything in the skating line go to A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 158 Madison-st.

They make a specialty of repairing and sharpening.

CANDY

The finest line of fine confections in Chicago. Whitman's celebrated tables for sale here only by us. Elegant presentation fruits and candy for gifts. Send them. Established 18 years. TAYLOR, Clark. Telephone 1,158.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ORIENT

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.,

JANUARY 1, 1883.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	251,856.69
Reserve for outstanding Losses	23,370.76
Surplus over *all* liabilities	120,176.73
Total Cash Assets	$1,395,404.18

ASSETS.

Bank Stocks	$ 406,629.00
Railroad Stocks	107,100.00
Railroad Bonds	165,730.00
State and City Bonds	216,580.00
Cash in Bank	80,465.15
Cash in hands of Agents and in transit	42,140.72
Real Estate	29,494.69
Interest accrued	15,123.92
Loans on Mortgage	222,870.70
Loans secured by pledges of Stocks and Bonds	109,270.00
Total	$1,395,404.18

S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents,

S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

B. W. FRENCH, Gen'l Agent,

208 La Salle-st.

N. B.—This Company had no losses in Chicago and Milwaukee fires of 31st December.

C. COMSTOCK, Pres. S. H. McCREA, Vice-Pres. R. J. SMITH, Sec.

TRADERS

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Annual Statement, Jan. 1, 1883.

Cash Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	557,217.33
	$1,057,217.33

ASSETS.

United States Bonds, market value	$417,812.50
Cook County Bonds, market value	45,100.00
Evanston Water Loan Bonds, market value	17,175.00
Chicago City Bonds, market value	15,350.00
Chicago & N. W. R'y Gold Bonds, market value	62,250.00
Chicago City Railway Stock, market value	140,000.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R'y Bonds, market value	59,500.00
Lincoln Park Bonds, market value	6,360.00
American Express Co. Stock, market value	27,600.00
Chicago City Railway Bonds, market value	19,600.00
Chicago, Burlington & Q. R. R. Bonds, market value	21,350.00
Interest accrued, not due	4,151.66
Real Estate owned by Company (unincumbered	127,195.96
Cash on hand and in Bank	36,311.25
Due from other Co.'s for Re-insurance and Premiums	21,783.97
Premiums in due course of collection	21,667.64
Total Assets	$1,057,217.33

LIABILITIES.

Losses not due and unadjusted	$ 44,726.80
Re-insurance Reserve	140,661.83
All other Claims against Company	12,553.26
Total Liabilities	$217,520.89
Surplus as regards Policy-holders	$ 839,696.44
Net Surplus over all liabilities, including Capital Stock	339,696.44
Total Amount of Losses Paid since organization of Company	2,162,124.04
Book Value of Stock, Shares of $100 each	167.94

Gain in Net Surplus during 1882, $73,129.78

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building,

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN IS PRICES TRIBUNE BUILDING

Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision. Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Preston, Kean & Co.

Bankers.

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

INVESTMENT DEP'T.

Our line includes U. S., State, County, City, School and Choice Railroad Bonds, which we can recommend to conservative investors.

We are constant purchasers of these bonds.

Germania Life-Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1883.

Mr. B. W. HAHN, having been appointed a traveling agent at large, the company has this day appointed Mr. WM. C. A. THIELEPAPE his successor as General Agent for the States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

OFFICE: 45 La Salle-st., Chicago.

A. SCHNIEWIND,

Superintendent of Agencies.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore, existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Bloch & Amstein has the day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Eugene Amstein has sole charge of adjusting the business of the firm and will receive moneys due us.

Chicago, Dec. 30, A. D. 1882. ISAIAH BLOCH. EUGENE AMSTEIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. JOHN B. HUGHES, of Chicago, Ill., has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.

PERMIT & CO.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1883.

NEW YEAR'S.

Gratifying Decrease in Chicago of the Go-as-You-Please Calling Custom.

President Arthur's Reception Broken Up by a Sudden Death.

Elisha Allen, Minister from Hawaii and Dean of the Diplomats, the Stricken One.

Description of the Brilliant Social Scene Suddenly Ended by This Event.

The Masses Made and Received Calls in New York, Brooklyn, and Elsewhere.

CHICAGO.

The Custom of Calling Going Out of Fashion—Official Receptions.

Although there were a goodly number of callers out yesterday, the "baskets" were so plentiful that it was evident fewer ladies were "receiving" than ever before. On Indiana avenue from Thirty-fifth to Eighteenth street seventy-five baskets were counted, and on all of the other thoroughfares the number was correspondingly great. But few carriages could be seen on the streets, and those gentlemen who were induced to change their minds and go out on their usual rounds by the fine weather sought the street-cars and sidewalks. The saloons were better patronized than on Christmas-Day, and their customers were given the usual New-Year's lunch—this year on a more elaborate scale than ever before, as some enterprising saloonkeepers in the central part of the city set out a regular course dinner for their customers. Many of those young gentlemen who did not call on their young lady friends during the day spent a good deal of their time in a quiet way in calling on "aces up" or "threes," and the gentle poker game flourished in various places all over town. The audiences at the theatres, both afternoon and evening, were very large, and the managers were correspondingly happy. The day was observed as a holiday on all sides, but it was less like the old-time New-Year's Day than Chicago has seen in many years, for where calling was the principal feature now drunkenness and carousing appear to hold sway.

GEN. SHERIDAN

observed his usual custom yesterday, and "received" after 12 o'clock with his staff at his residence, No. 2004 Michigan avenue. Himself and staff were in full-dress uniform, and were assisted in receiving their guests by Mrs. Sheridan and a number of her lady friends. At 1 o'clock the members of the Loyal Legion, of which Gen. Sheridan is a member, assembled at the house and were presented in a body. During the afternoon a large number of gentlemen were received, and in the evening the parlors were given over to the ladies for the entertainment of their friends. The interior of the house was tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, etc., and gaslight was substituted for daylight.

MAYOR HARRISON

kept open house yesterday, and received a large number of callers—city and county officials and friends, whom he entertained in true Kentucky style. Among those who wished him a Happy New Year were Controller Gurney, Commissioner Gregier, County Treasurer Seipp, City Treasurer Braun, Secretary Mead, Gen. Lieb, City Attorney Grinnell, Supt. Doyle, Judge Rogers, ex-Judge Moore, Commissioner Mattocks, Supt. Kirkland, Prosecuting Attorney Cameron, County Clerk Ryan, Secretary Thompson, Harvey T. Weeks, and Gas Inspector Baldwin.

THE HOTELS.

New Year's about the hotels was unusually quiet and uneventful. The arrivals were comparatively few, and little ostentatious "calling" occurred. The local dinner-guest list was correspondingly light, and the unanimous opinion was that such an oppressively dull and uninteresting first-day of a year had not been seen about the principal hotels for a long time. At the Sherman, Col. Biddle Roberts, President of the St. Andrew's Society, honored the enstom established by previous heads of the society years ago by receiving members and their friends during the morning and a part of the afternoon in one of the parlors, where hospitality was most generously dispensed. The callers were quite numerous. At the Palmer parlor N was given up to Misses Ingleborg Lofgren, Inga Ekstrow, Bertha Erixon, and Emma Larson, comprising the Swedish Ladies' Quartet, who received their many friends. Some private calling was done, but except for the extreme quiet there was nothing to distinguish the day from any other of the week.

STRICTLY TEMPERATE.

For more than ten hours yesterday the ladies of the Y. M. C. A. kept open house at Farwell Hall and entertained a large number of members and their friends with conversation and refreshments. A constant stream of ladies and gentlemen passed through the parlors, and all seemed happy. Several favorit hymns were sung, and a number of young ladies rendered instrumental pieces.

New-Year's-day was celebrated at the Kinzie-street railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. by a reception from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m. Mr. William Cook, the Secretary, and the following committee had made ample arrangements: F. W. Little, of the general freight office of the Northwestern Road, Chairman; P. E. Wilson, Freight Agent, St. Paul Road; E. Osgood, Stationer, Northwestern Road; William Wilson, brakeman, St. Paul Road; O. F. Long, engineer, Northwestern Road; William Hagadon, conductor, Northwestern Road. The rooms had been tastefully decorated with evergreen festoons, Japanese lanterns and paper decorations; and refreshments, consisting of cold meats, biscuit, coffee, cake, fruits, and candies, were served all day. The decorations and refreshments must be credited to the Ladies' Committee, consisting of Mrs. Long, Mrs. Hagadon, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. J. Loomis, Mrs. Frank Brafford, Mrs. Mary King, Miss Mary Cook, and Mrs. F. W. Cook, all of whom were assiduous in their attention to callers. The reading-room choir furnished music for the occasion. About 250 persons called during the day. About 2 o'clock an army of tramps, one to two hundred strong, attempted to gain admission, hoping to get a square meal. The arrangements were not sufficient for their accommodation, and they were requested to go away. They refused, and a policeman had to be called. In the evening Mr. Cook, the Secretary, and his wife gave a reception to their personal friends and celebrated their wedding, which occurred the day before Christmas at the Chicago Avenue Church, the Rev. Arthur Little, of the New England Church, officiating. The bride was Miss Catherine Davis.

ABROAD.

Death, the Reaper, Enters Among the Guests at the Grand Reception of the President.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—

With equal foot, stern and impartial fate
Knocks at the cottage and the palace gate.

"It is with deep sadness that I inform you that the Hon. Elisha Allen, Minister Resident from the King of Hawaiian Islands to this country, died a few moments since within these walls." There was very marked emotion in the voice of the courtly Secretary-of-State Frelinghuysen as he made this announcement in a low tone to the President, a little after noon today, as the latter was in the midst of the brilliant scenes of the New-Year's ceremonial.

"It is very sad, indeed," said President Arthur, who for the first time thus learned that

THE HONORABLE DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS,

whose warm and cordial greeting he had received a few moments before, lay dead within the White House. The President took his leave of the group of elegantly-dressed ladies about him, few of whom had heard the low words of the Premier. The President went to the room where the Ambassador lay in death, and notified the Master of Ceremonies to end the reception. The Marshal announced the sad fact to those in attendance, and the gates of the grounds were closed. The President visited the cloak-room, glanced at the prostrate form of the late Hawaiian Minister, burst into tears—for Mr. Allen was a genial friend to all who knew him—and retired to his private apartments.

DEATH HAS BECOME A FREQUENT VISITOR

at the White House. It is not many months since that, almost over the same spot where Mr. Allen's body lay, the wasted form of Garfield was borne to the place of death by the sea. The ceremony which closed with this sad event had been one of unusual brilliancy, and the gala portion of it was about to close as Mr. Allen fell. Never has there been a sunnier sky on a Washington New Year than today. There was not a cloud passing, and in the air there was but the slightest touch of winter. The street scenes were almost as brilliant as the reception. There is a stricter observance of state etiquet at New Year's than at any other time. While all others are

NOTIFIED THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS

when they are expected to call on the President, the Diplomatic Corps is always informed several days in advance by the State Department. The following was sent them last week, according to the usual custom:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1882.—The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Minister of ——, and has the honor to inform him that the President will receive the members of the Diplomatic Corps on Monday next, the 1st prox., at 11 o'clock a. m.

Accompanying the note to the head of the Foreign Legation was one to invite the members of the Diplomatic Corps to take lunch—or breakfast as it is by courtesy called—with the Secretary of State at his residence at 12.

THE ARTISAN AND THE DECORATOR

have been busy for months in putting the White House in order. The changes were noticeable from the moment of entry. Thirty years ago a wooden partition marked the corridor where guests promenaded and toilets were seen to advantage. That gave place to the long framework set with ground-glass panels prettily engraved, with which visitors since the War have become familiar. This in turn has given place to the stained-glass screen recently placed there, which for the first time greeted the eyes of the visitor today. The gorgeousness of color that reflects the jeweled brilliancy of the opal, the ruby, the tourmaline, the topaz, and the rich hues of amber gives a touch of royal splendor, and were it not for the presence of the eagle in the great central doors the American citizen might fancy himself in a foreign palace rather than in the old White House that has sheltered Republican rulers ever since its occupancy by the first President.

THE BLUE ROOM

is completely transformed. The blue and gilt that have done service for fourteen years are gone. The decoration of the ceiling is almost beyond description. There is above one's head a silver sheen of stars, and a great shimmer of silver and gold clusters. There are small shields in mixed gold and silver, and silver outlined ovals. It all means an emblematical representation of the Stars and Stripes. The Red Room has also been greatly changed. It has grown warm and rich with its changed colors, which are now in harmony with the ruby-plush furniture. The walls grow from the dark-red brown wainscoting into terra-cotta that becomes lighter as it reaches the ceiling, where it mingles with the brilliant lustres of mixed gold and copper in many flashing stars. In the Green Room the tables, etagères, and mantelpieces were covered with flowers. On a side table was the beautiful bit in silver and gold "Hiawatha's Boat," and on the mantel was the famous bronze clock surmounted by the figure of Antiopé. For the first time in its history

THE GREAT EAST ROOM

is complete by the harmonious tones of the walls, the furniture, and the carpet, that have heretofore been in violent contrast of color. Everywhere there were flowers. The President, who is passionately fond of flowers, always gives his personal attention to their arrangement, not only when they are used about the White House on state occasions, but for his everyday surroundings, whether living in the Executive Mansion or at the Soldiers' Home. His friends say that when they have visited him at the latter place, they have often found him moving the plants about in the different rooms to produce an artistic effect or to give them places more advantageous to them.

IN THE RED ROOM,

on the small table before the full-length portrait of President Arthur, were several tall white lilies. The corners of the Green Room were filled with palms and tall ferns. The mantels of the East Room held effective backgrounds of massed ferns. All the plants were in covered gilt and silvered wicker-work jars. The daylight came in through the long windows and quite outshone the gas. The main corridor had towering groups of rich green plants, massed against the stained-glass partition, and in each gilded niche was a single bunchy palm of fern. Into the White House thus prepared, the guests arrived in the order prescribed by the etiquet of state occasions. At 11 o'clock the Marine Band, from its traditional station in the vestibule, played "Hail to the Chief," and

THE PRESIDENT

entered the Blue Parlor. He wore a full suit of black—Prince Albert coat, black vest, and black tie—relieved only by a white collar and a carnation rose in his button-hole. He wore lavender gloves. The ladies who received with the President were the wives of Secretaries Frelinghuysen, Chandler, and Teller, of Attorney-General Brewster and Speaker Keifer, of Assistant-Secretary Davis, and of Senators Logan, Jones of Nevada, Butler of South Carolina, Jonas, Pendleton, Hawley, Frye, and Hale, Gen. McClellan's wife and daughter, Mrs. Clayton McMichael, Col. Rockwell's wife, Mrs. Herndon of Alabama, Mrs. Blaine, and Mrs. and Miss Beale, and Miss Brewster. Mrs. Frelinghuysen stood next the President on the left, and next her was Mrs. Chandler, then Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Keifer, and Mrs. Logan. The other ladies stood back of this party and in different parts of the room, assisting in entertaining the visitors.

THE LADIES' DRESSES.

Mrs. Frelinghuysen wore black velvet, with garniture of point lace and coiffure of white feathers, fastened with diamonds. Mrs. Chandler wore rose-pink Ottoman satin slashed around the bottom, with garnet-velvet draperies and fichu of point Duchess lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Teller wore a black-velvet Princess robe, with white lace and diamonds. Mrs. Keifer wore dark-blue brocaded satin, with garniture of point lace and flowers. Mrs. Logan wore white, brocaded in bouquets of gay flowers. Mrs. McClellan wore heliotrope satin, with bouquets of bright flowers brocaded over the shimmering satin, coiffure of lavender feathers, and point lace. Mrs. Blaine wore a brocade of flowered satin, with point lace and diamonds. Mrs. John Cameron wore a white satin train, with tablier of point lace. Mrs. Eugene Hale, Princess robe of rich black satin, garnished with black Brussels lace, ornaments diamonds. Miss Emily Beale, white satin, brocaded with silver threads.

AMONG OTHER TOILETS

were the following: Countess Lewenhaupt wore a visiting toilet of black velvet, with bonnet and feathers; Mme. Barca wore black brocaded satin, with black Brussels lace, and diamond pin and earrings; Miss Barca wore blue satin, with basque and draperies of blue-velvet striped with gold. Mme. Godoy, the wife of the Chilian Minister, is very handsome. Her father was Mr. Prevost, of New Jersey. She is related to the Breckinridges of Kentucky, and had with her today, at her own reception, Miss McKnight, of Kentucky. Miss Kate Breckinridge is expected next week. Mme. Godoy wore electric blue, brocaded in gold. Miss West wore a street-costume, of dark cashmere with turban hat to match. She carried a superb bouquet of choice roses, violets, and lilies-of-the-valley. These were presented by the Secretaries of the Legation. Donna Maria Lucia Dominguez wore a garnet satin, combined with richly-flowered brocade. Donna Aurora Dominguez wore a delicate silvery satin brocade. Mme. Dominguez and the wife and daughter of the Minister from Portugal were present, and richly dressed. Many of our own countrywomen were dressed with great magnificence, and far surpassed all others. Many of them were in full ball-dress, and as the reception took place by gaslight the variety added to the effective brilliancy of the scene. Other handsome toilets noticed were those worn by Mrs. Senator Hill, of Colorado, a black velvet and silk walking-dress, with bonnet to match; Mrs. Joslyn Shrimp, pink corded-satin, trimmed with white lace, with poke-bonnet of feathers, same shade; Mrs. Bauer, of Chicago, steel-gray satin, trimmed with cut-steel passementerie, bonnet to match, with shaded gray feathers. Meanwhile

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

had rendezvoused in the Red Room, where they were presented to the Secretary of State by their Doyen, or oldest member, the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, of the Hawaiian Government, who was dressed in black, and wore the broad scarlet cordon of the order of which his royal master is the head. Some of the diplomats were gorgeously arrayed, while others were in plain evening attire of black. All sported decorations, ribbons, and stars. The Spanish Legation, with its military and naval attachés in uniform, outshone the rest of the Europeans, but the Chinese cut the greatest dash, in velvets, silks, and satins, headed by the Plenipotentiary in full mandarin costume, with a red button on his cap, over which waved a peacock's feather. The only lady with the British Legation was Miss West, who accompanied her father, the Minister, and wore a dark-blue carriage-dress. When the Diplomatic Corps were arranged in

THE FOLLOWING ORDER OF PRECEDENCE,

they went to the Blue Room: Mr. Allen, the Hawaiian Minister, entered first, with his son, who is the Secretary of Legation; Mr. Preston, the Minister from Hayti, who is next on the list—neither of these has a court dress, nor have the representatives of the South American Republic, but all the others were glittering with bullion trimmings, and many wore gay colored or white plumes; the Turkish Minister and Secretary of Legation; the Swedish Minister and wife and Mr. De Bildt, the Secretary of Legation; the Portuguese Minister and his wife and daughter; the Spanish Minister, Señor Barca, and his wife and daughter, and gentlemen of the Legation; the Italian Chargé-d'Affaires; the Belgian Minister; the British Minister and daughter and the Secretaries of the Legation; the Austrian Minister, Baron Shaeffer; the Russian Minister, who has just arrived in Europe, and the gentlemen of the Legation and Mme. Catkoff, the pretty sister of Mr. Williamov; M. Roustan, the French Minister, and Secretaries and attachés of the Legation; the Chilian Minister and wife and Mr. Pinto of his Legation; the Swiss Minister; the Brazilian Minister, Señor Netto; the Japanese Minister and Secretaries; the Minister from the Argentine Republic; the Peruvian Minister, Count Fitz James, the descendant of Charles II. and Mrs. Churchill, was the most conspicuous person present. He is very tall, and wore red, tight-fitting trousers, a short, dark coat, open at the back and trimmed with silver buttons. He carried a sword, and wore a silver helmet with a black horse's tail fastened to its summit and falling to his waist. The diplomats were presented to the President by Secretary Frelinghuysen. They then passed on into the East Room, and were followed by

THE JUDICIARY,

headed by Chief-Justice Waite, who was accompanied by his grandson. Just then the news of the death of Mr. Allen reached the President, who said: "This is indeed sad," arose and went at once to the room in which the deceased diplomat had breathed his last. Mr. Allen complained when he reached the East Room of a pain in his heart, and said that he must go home. Going to the diplomats' dressing-room, he was putting on his overcoat when he uttered an exclamation as if suffering pain, and fell on the floor. Several army and navy surgeons were promptly in attendance, and administered restoratives, but without avail. His son, the Secretary of Legation, was with him when he died. The surgeons pronounced the cause of his death angina pectoris. President Arthur came in, and after looking at the lifeless remains a moment left the room and gave orders that the reception should cease. Soon afterwards the body of Mr. Allen was carried to his carriage by Surgeon-General Crane, Surgeon Basil Morris, Commissioner Lydecker, Medical-Director Browne, and Assistant-Surgeon Henneberger. The band played the "Dead March in Saul." The gates of the White House were then closed, to the great disappointment of thousands who were waiting to attend the general reception, and who could not be made to understand for some time why they were excluded.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS

came in their turn, with their plumes and gold lace. The plain uniform that fought the battles of the Union has given way to the feathers and plumes, the gold-braid, and horse-tails of foreign courts. The picket-haube and the cocked-hat were numerous. The Generals and leading officers wore the same old chapeau that was worn by the Old Guards, covered with rich and graceful feathers. Their hearts were festooned by pendants of gold-cord. The artillery officers wore the helmets of the cuirassiers of the Line.

OTHER RECEPTIONS.

Secretary Frelinghuysen, in accordance with the usual custom, gave a breakfast to the Diplomatic Corps, after they left the White House, but it was a mournful gathering, and, after the diplomats had departed, the Secretary closed his doors, dispensing with the public reception.

Secretary Chandler's newly-fitted-up house was crowded with callers. Mrs. Chandler wore the dress she had worn at the President's, and was assisted in receiving by her sister Mrs. Kingsley, who wore a becoming dress of black satin, studded with golden daisies.

Mr. Speaker Keifer received at the Ebbitt House, assisted by the wives of Congressmen Page of California and Burrows of Michigan.

At the National Hotel the following ladies received: Mrs. Dunnell and daughter, of Minnesota; Mrs. Webber and her niece, Miss Steobins, of Michigan; Mrs. Townshend, of Illinois; Mrs. Morey, of Ohio; Mrs. Judge L. Hill, of Chicago.

The wife of Congressman Peelle of Indiana was assisted by the wife of Commissioner-of-Pensions Dudley.

Mrs. Green B. Raum was assisted by her daughter in receiving a host of callers.

Mrs. Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, was assisted by her daughters, Mrs. White, Mrs. Goodman, and Mrs. Foster.

The Hon. David Davis spent much of the afternoon in the parlors of the National Hotel, and was continually surrounded by the ladies of the house, with whom he is a great favorit.

Mrs. Senator Logan's parlors presented a brilliant scene of life and beauty. A steady stream of callers passed through each receiving the attentions for which Mrs. Logan is so noted. Mrs. Logan was assisted by Mrs. Cullen of Illinois, Mrs. Carpenter of Iowa, Mrs. O. F. Bane of Chicago, and Mrs. Assistant-Secretary Josiyn.

The members of the Chinese Legation were the observed of all observers as they went from place to place attired in their native dress.

How the Day Was Passed in the Metropolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Today was an enjoyable holiday, and none the less so because it was observed in a quiet manner. With blue skies and an arreeable temperature, the weather could not be found fault with, and so the young year received the pleasant welcome that is generally accorded to youngsters with bright and cheerful faces. People generally enjoyed the day after their own fashion, not caring, apparently, whether or not the City Government changed hands, or what others than themselves chose to do. If any one wanted to make calls, he did so without apparent concern whether it was sanctioned by the highest court of fashion or not. To a person walking through the fashionable parts of the city, the number of men making calls appeared to be about the same as on last New-Year's Day. Fewer carriages were rolling through the streets owing to the fine weather. Livery-stable keepers were the only men aggrieved at this, however. There were

A GREAT MANY CARD-BASKETS

tied with ribbons of all colors, hung out on door and bell knobs, but the veteran caller saw no beauty in them. Still there were apparently more people at home to friends than last year. They received unostentatiously, sending out no cards and setting no tables. Many people went out dining in the afternoon, and there was a long line of vehicles through the park and up the road, with here and there a four-in-hand, the vociferous horn of which turned people's heads as it passed.

MANY TELEGRAPH BOYS MADE CALLS,

instead of the men whose cards they delivered, but the resources of the various companies were not very greatly taxed. A smashed carriage in Fifty-seventh street, and a paper of cigarets in a card-basket were reminders of the time when calling was more hilarious and indiscriminate. Late in the afternoon and evening the streets presented an animated appearance as the groups of tidy "well-tiled" and well-gloved men went to and fro paying their little social debts. "There are just as many people calling and receiving as ever," said a gentleman who goes much in fashionable circles, "but they make no show of it." The day was a good one for

OUT-OF-TOWN PARTIES,

many of which have been before spoken of. Mrs. Edwin Stevens entertained a small company at Castle Point, Hoboken. Dinner-parties were given by Mrs. C. A. Davison, Mrs. W. A. Schermerhorn, and at Delmonico's by Mr. Belden. The Count and Mme. Modjeska were the honored guests at a luncheon party given by Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hale Butler at their house in Fifth avenue. Among the thirty guests present were ex-Judge and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, ex-Judge and Mrs. Howland, Dr. and Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, and Miss Furness. Mrs. G. L. Schuyler was at home all day to callers, and in the evening gave a small dancing party, it being the first time her house has been opened for some time. Among the people who were

AT HOME TO THEIR FRIENDS

were Gen. and Mrs. Di Cesnola, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Musgrave, William E. Dodge, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Lucien B. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. James Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Landow, Mr. and Mrs. William Moser, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Morgan Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Witherbee, Mrs. A. C. Bettner and Miss Vanderpool, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. James Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, Mrs. Leslie, the Rev. Drs. R. S. MacArthur, William M. Taylor, and Thomas Armitage, and many other clergymen.

DOWN-TOWN.

The day was faithfully kept by members of the Stock, Produce, Cotton, Maritime, Coffee, the two Petroleum, the two Mining, and the two Iron and Metal Exchanges, and the usual busy streets down-town were deserted. Battery Park was thronged with people throughout the day, who took advantage of the unusually fine weather. At Castle Garden New-Year's greetings were hearty. Murray & Nugent, with the assistance of Commissioners Starr, Stephenson, and Ulrich, furnished a dinner, consisting of half a loaf of bread, a bowl of soup, and a plate of meat to 501 immigrants and the 200 destitute Hungarians who are looking for employment.

THE FEATURE OF THE DAY

was the placing of a thirty-two-pound turkey in the midst of the 200 Hungarians. It was a contribution from Murray & Nugent. The immigrants devoured the meat and stuffing and then gnawed the bones like a pack of dogs. Commissioners Starr, Stephenson, and Ulrich then pooled their stock of pennies and five-cent pieces and assembling the young children on one side of the rotunda, made their hearts glad by distributing the small coins among them.

JUSTICE

never looked more grim and glum than she did at the Tombs today. The Egyptian walls gave no indication of any happiness within over the beginning of the year. The gates were shut early, and no visitors were allowed. Warden Flinn went away and the guardian of the entrance answered questions with a curt rejoinder. He said that the only "extra" given the prisoners was some poultry. Sheriff Davidson and ex-Sheriff Stevens visited the Ludlow Street Jail at 11 a. m. The forty prisoners were mancied before the new Sheriff and formally transferred to his care. For their dinner the prisoners were given the customary New-Year's-Day turkey and chicken, and were allowed to meditate on their sins with comfortable stomachs. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction left their office early. At the institutions under their charge on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands the monotony of the day was broken only by the annual supply of poultry.

CALLS.

The fact is that calling in New York was today more generally a custom of the masses than of that class of people commonly designated by the term "society." This may account for the fact that there were fewer evidences of excessive drinking visible among the well-dressed and fashionable young gentlemen who in the evening frequented Delmonico's, the Brunswick, the Windsor, the Fifth Avenue, the Hoffman, and the various clubs and other fashionable places of evening resort. Some of the young swells deprecated the absence of wine from the list of attractions at many houses where they called, and the remarks "Coffee's good enough after dinner, but hardly the thing to offer a fellow when he calls, you know," seemed to be the proper thing for young men to say. At least, it was

A REMARK FREQUENTLY HEARD

while the faultlessly-dressed young men sipped their New Year's wine and recounted their experiences of the day. From such remarks and the absence of wines from tables where elaborate luuches were served, it is fair to infer that the serving of wines and liquors is being more and more tabooed among the best people, and sociability among friends rather than lunch and wine for a miscellaneous mass of callers is now the proper thing among the most refined and cultivated classes.

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt received during the morning, and among her callers were Jay Gould and James R. Keene. Mrs. Jay Gould also received a large number of callers, and in front of the residences of these two money-princes there were veritable blockades, caused by the crush of callers' carriages. Mrs. W. J. Florence, the wife of the comedian, received at her parlors in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Theatrical and dinner parties were a very popular form of enjoyment today.

BROOKLYN.

The custom of calling was very generally observed in Brooklyn, but callers found many more baskets than open houses on the Heights, the Hill, and in the most fashionable quarters. Mayor Low received calls at his office in the city-hall from 10 to 12 in the forenoon. During that time about 600 citizens shook the young Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn by the hand and wished him "a Happy New-Year." Altogether the day passed very quietly and pleasantly in Brooklyn.

BEECHER AND TALMAGE.

Well-nigh 1,000 persons called upon the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at his residence, No. 124 Hicks street, Brooklyn. The hours for receiving were from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mr. Beecher started out himself to make a few calls at 7 o'clock in the evening.

A spruce little darkey opened the door and took the names at the residence of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, No. 1 South Oxford street, Brooklyn. Mr. Talmage, his wife and three daughters—Miss Jessie, Miss Mary, and Miss Edith—and his son Frank received from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. The calls numbered 1,500.

HORSEFLESH.

St. Nicholas avenue seldom presents a more animated spectacle than it presented this afternoon. Nearly every noted lover of horseflesh in the city was out behind teams or single horses, and all the favorit stopping-places on the road—Johnny Barry's, Gabe Case's, and Judge Smith's—were liberally patronized. Among the prominent persons on the road were Frank Work, driving Edward and Dick Swiveller; William H. Vanderbilt, with Early Rose and Aberdeen; Fred Vanderbilt, with Arthur Boy; E. D. Farrell, with Farmer Boy and Plumaer Boy; Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, of California; Peter Moller, J. Demott, Alfred de Cordova, Gen. Grant, Sheppard Knapp, Col. J. J. Mooney, Timothy C. Eastman, Edward S. Stokes, John C. de la Vergne, Henry Claussen, Allie Bonner, Nathan Strauss, Col. Lawrence Kip, Jason Miller, Samuel Weeks, Capt. Archie Watt, Lawson W. Fuller, J. G. Coster, David Scott, Phil Phoenix, William H. Harbeck, David Bonner, J. H. Breslin, Harry Harbeck, Adrian Iselin, John E. Devlin, Jerome Whelp

POLITICAL.

Arrival of a Number of Members of the Legislature at Springfield.

Collins Conceded the Speakership—The Outcome of the Senatorial Fight Uncertain.

Cleveland's Inauguration at Albany—Political Meaning of the Cincinnati Newspaper Union.

Windom Ahead in Minnesota, and Ferry Similarly Situated in Michigan.

The Tennessee Legislature—The Nebraska Senatorship—Orth's District—Special Election in Ohio.

New-Year's-Day Gossip Among the Legislators at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 1.—The situation began changing with respect to the organization of the Houses at an early hour this morning, and has perceptibly taken a somewhat more definit shape. The fact that it was New-Year's-Day prevented some of the anticipated fresh arrivals on the early trains, but the later ones brought in their complement of those who succeeded in spending at least a part of the day at home. Gen. Raum, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, Senators Snyder, Hogan, Mason, and Torrance, the venerable ex-Senator Kuykendall, from the Lower Nile, and Representatives Pearson, Mitchell, Hiatt, Nichols, and Stadler, among the Republicans, and Herrington, Gregg, Billings, and Ricks among the Democrats, got in shortly after break of day, together with a number who scattered around among the private boarding-houses, and didn't put in an appearance at the Leland till later on. The scenes about the corridors and the various headquarters began to assume the same lively appearance that has characterized the gathering of previous Assemblies and every State convention for years. The Cullom and Raum headquarters were formally opened for the reception of visitors, and Collins, of Cook, the prospective Speaker of the next House, went through enough handshaking to lame his right arm for a week. Prominent among

THE AFTERNOON ARRIVALS

were Senators Fifer and Ray, and Representatives Parish, Funk, Pederson, Wendel, Sumner, Struckman, and Hammond, Republicans, and Senators Duncan and Laning, and Representative Sullivan, Democrats. Their appearance tended to further liven up the scene about the hotel, and to remind the veteran observers of old times.

The most perceptible clearing up in the situation was in connection with the Speakership of the House. It apparently began to dawn upon the Morrison at a seasonable hour this morning that it wouldn't do to drag the Senatorial contest into the settlement of that question, and that his alleged scheme to pose as the anti-Cullom candidate would never do, nor could he afford from his somewhat independently destroyed point to constitute Cook the hope of becoming Speaker, and thus tie his hands in the Senatorial fight. True, he called on the Governor, but only to assure him that he had not intentionally failed to pay his respects to him on previous visits to the city, as some of the busybodies had alleged, and to explain that his geographical position obliged him to vote for Rinaker for Senator, although it is pretty generally imagined that, after voting awhile for Rinaker, he will not be very far away from Oglesby. Morrison's position as probably the leading Republican lawyer of the House, and certainly one of the best leaders and readiest debaters on the floor, has led to the assumption from the start that

IF HE DID NOT BECOME SPEAKER,

the proper place for him was at the head of the Judiciary Committee. With the Speakership apparently beyond his grasp, it evidently stood him in good stead to make sure of the next best place. Certain circumstances rather point to the conclusion that the Morgan County statesman los no time also investigating this question with what seems to be regarded as satisfactory results. It is quietly whispered, however, that before Mr. Morrison becomes Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, or Senator Hunt again adorns a similar position in the Senate, it will be necessary for them to give up a little scheme they are said to have in contemplation. It is their intention, according to a current rumor, to present as Chairman of their respective committees and to sign them individually, as none of the members will come in, reports sustaining the argument that Gov. Cullom is constitutionally ineligible to an election to the United States Senate. The Judiciary Committee of neither House as a committee, it is contended, has any more business with a question of this sort than it would have in advancing an argument that the moon is made of green cheese; and yet Morrison and Hunt are said to have formulated this little scheme in addition to the attack of the same sort they will make in the caucus, and to have chosen the floor of the two Houses as the scene of their grand and final outburst. It is

SOMEWHAT SIGNIFICANT

that even a good many so-called anti-Cullom men are not prepared to go to the length of allowing the two leading positions in the two Houses to be used, as they put it, to tear down the party. As individuals, there is nothing to prevent Morrison and Hunt from hanging on to Cullom or any one else as much as they choose, but when it comes to furnishing them with powder and fire-arms both, there are a number of stanch Republicans who haven't any great love for Cullom but who will enter a vigorous protest against a scheme of this description.

It is the quiet murmurs of disapprobation which have already been heard that have led to the conclusion that both warriors will have to modify their tactics before they are allowed to drop into the two chairmanships, to which their abilities unquestionably entitle them. John M. Pearson, of Madison, who has also been mentioned as a candidate for Speaker, is apparently convinced that everything points to Collins as the coming man. At any rate, he has done no pushing for the place since his arrival, and is not seriously regarded as desirous of entering into a contest even though it were only a pleasant rivalry. In fact, the entire campaign for Speaker has been nothing but that from the start. The good feeling was happily illustrated today, when both Morrison and Pearson dropped into Collins' room, and the three men engaged in a

FRIENDLY LITTLE CHAT.

The subject of making a New-Year's call on the Governor was finally broached, and it was agreed, in order to avoid any unnecessary gossiping, to call in company. When the time came Morrison backed out, and said he had something in the Supreme Court to look after, and promised to call later in the day. A little party was finally made up, consisting of Collins and Pearson, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, Tom Mitchell, and Peatson of McDonough, and the Governor was duly called upon at the Executive Mansion.

Jim Herrington, the Democratic leader in the House, has very little comfort to impart to his political brethren over the situation. He and Haines are openly on the pleasantest possible terms, though in private the latter statesman from Kane has imparted to his friends the information that Haines is politically dead, and that the Democrats can never secure Jim Herrington's vote to make him Speaker. The fact is, the Democrats are in training for 1884. If they can't make a record for themselves, they will do their best to make one on the Republicans. For this reason they very plainly declare that the organization of the House will be straight Republican or straight Democratic, and the Independent party, which is Haines, will simply take a back seat. Last night's yarn about Charlie Fuller having arranged to desert the Republicans and go over to the Democrats and Haines in order to make Fuller Speaker and secure a nice

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMMITTEES,

was been relegated today over and over again by Haines, Fuller, and everybody else, until absolutely no one now believes in it. If there is anything which is fast becoming more clear than another it is that the seventy-seven Republican House members will all be here tomorrow to hold a harmonious caucus in the evening and organize the House the next day. Barring a political earthquake or some other unlooked-for contingency, the general opinion is also fast settling down to the conclusion that Collins' chances are growing brighter every hour and that he will be the next Speaker.

Gen. Tom Henderson is still here, and has not decided when we will return to Washington. There is an impression abroad that the Henderson entry in the race means business, but whether it will win or not is quite another question. Some of the possibilities imagined that Secretary-of-State Dement, who is a pronounced adherent of Gov. Cullom, would be put in an uncomfortable position by the open candidacy of Gen. Henderson, who is the Congressman from Dement's district, but the Secretary does not seem to be at all bothered about a little thing of that kind, and is firm in his allegiance to the Governor. Bethea, Lee County member, has

RECEIVED SEVERAL INVITATIONS

to vote for Henderson from some of his constituents, including Sam Dysart, who will be here in person in the morning to reinforce the request. But Bethea was for Cullom when he was nominated, and when the Lee County folks had no idea Henderson would be a real candidate, and is counted by those who claim to know as for Cullom now and until the end of the fight. In addition to this break at home, some of the Republican members, looking upon Henderson as a representative of the northern part of the State, have already snuffed the air and snarled like Job's warhorse, and made the remark that they did not want any Henderson boom in theirs, or anything else that looked like a stab at John Logan, although it is well known that Henderson and Logan are warm personal friends, and that the former is what is known as a Logan man. But, while the Cullom forces will probably hold Bethea, the loss of several votes on which they once counted but which Henderson is now confident of taking in has made them more or less uneasy. Their chief consolation is that they will get them back when they are needed, and that Oglesby and Raum are also losers to a certain extent by Henderson's sudden appearance as an active competitor.

GOV. CULLOM AND GEN. RAUM

kept open house in their headquarters this evening, but it was all visiting and no business. Sam Jones, John Bunn, Frank Leonard, Dave Littler, and Judge Moses were the presiding spirits in and around the Governor's headquarters, and performed effectual service in steering the Senator-makers in the straight and narrow path that led to the Governor's presence. Thompson, of Peoria, John Raum, Senator Morris, Dave Lash, "Old Kuyk," and a numerous retinue of other Egyptians landed their distinguished men into the room where Gen. Raum hopes to make enough proselytes to send him to Washington. Gen. Henderson did his electioneering in the crowd, and Tom Ridgway, of Shawneetown, one of the large supply of those who have been "mentioned" for Governor, did business on the same democratic principles. It was a season for greeting, however, and not for making votes. In fact, the Senatorial question, from all present indications, is to be held in abeyance, at least as far as possible, until the two Houses are organized and get up steam. It may provoke an interesting fight when it does come, and the average member is dead against mixing it with the present business and having a second edition of it later on.

The talk tonight turns largely upon

THE QUESTION OF ORGANIZATION.

The Democrats are praying for a railroad accident, or some other calamity which will prevent a full Republican show of hands tomorrow and Wednesday, and the Republicans are praying as hard that any such disasters may be averted. Should anything happen, however, they can easily refuse to vote Wednesday and thus break a quorum. "We are determined to organize the House," said one of them tonight, "even if it takes till June." There has been comparatively little talk yet about Commissioners, and the Republican House caucus, although the name of Pearson, of Madison, has been prominently mentioned in the connection, and Tom Mitchell has been spoken of as a likely temporary Speaker. Dr. Black, of Quincy, has also been mentioned as a suitable Chairman of the Committee on Fees and other details will be decided upon tomorrow. Among other things, besides the nomination of a candidate for Speaker, the caucus will also decide whether to take up the Bradwell contest before the election of a Speaker, or to defer it till another time. Judging from a number of opinions already expressed, there is a disposition to waste no time over it, but to go into it soon after the election of the temporary Speaker, and award Judge Bradwell his seat, in accordance with the showing made in an elaborate report of the votes. Molly has not yet turned up, but will probably be in town in the morning. Some of the

LATER ARRIVALS

this evening include Senators Campbell, Adams, Clark, Whiting, Seerist, and Ainsworth, Republicans; Senators Bell, Merritt, and Gillham, Democrats; Representatives Worthington, Keane, Matthews, Black, Honey, Calhoun of De's Witt, Ewing, De Bord, McFie, Collier, Goodspeed, Hawks, Thornton, Lackie, Emerson, Boyer, McCartney, Hester, Parker, Tryon, Hawiker, and Coats, Republicans; and Representatives Baker, Clark, Walsh, Conkrite, Henry, Felker, Welch, and Carlin, Democrats. Among the outsiders were Gen. Dick Rowett, Collector at Quincy; ex-Representative Bundy of Douglas, and Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport. Gen. Atkins will put in an appearance tomorrow, but Gov. Oglesby has as yet failed to show up; a fact which is not at all satisfactory to his supporters, who are complaining of his absence and say it is too much like his usual negligent manner of conducting a campaign.

Senator Campbell arrived just in time to find a formidable organized opposition to his reelection as President pro tem. of the Senate. The movement apparently dates back a day or two, and had its inception, it seems, with Senators White, Clough, Mamer, and others. It is based, as nearly as can be learned, on two grounds. In the first place, it is unusual to reelect a Senator to this office on the general principle that the honors should be passed around, and that one term to a man is enough. In the second place, Cook County has a candidate for Speaker in Mr. Collins, who is making his first brush for one of the honors which grow out of an organization of the General Assembly. With two candidates for the principal offices coming not only from Cook, but

FROM THE SAME DISTRICT,

it was apprehended that a howl might be raised against that end of the State which might possibly result in the defeat of both, or, if both succeeded, leave a rankling sore in the breasts of some of the country members which would at least do Cook County no good during the remainder of the session.

In addition to all this, it has been claimed by Mr. Collins' friends from the start that Senator Campbell distinctly promised during the extra session of 1882 not to be a candidate for reelection this trip or do anything which would interfere with Mr. Collins' prospects for the Speakership. So far as known, Senator Campbell has never denied, nor does he now deny, the existence of such an agreement, but has claimed that his candidacy would not interfere with Collins. There are two sides to this, however, and the Collins forces have been making their campaign with the decided feeling that at some time or other the Cook County issue might be projected into the canvass and make things more or less unpleasant for almost everybody concerned. The opposition to Senator Campbell's reelection may be directly traced to these several causes. In casting about for

A NEW CANDIDATE,

three names have been suggested: Senator Morris, of Pope, Senator Rice, of Ogle, and Senator White himself. The latter, from what can be learned, is not a serious candidate, however, and would never think of accepting the position unless tendered to him with practical unanimity. Senators Morris and Senator Rice are both strong men, even if the former has just come over to the Senate from the House, and both would draw largely on the voting strength of their respective sections. Were Morris the candidate, Dan Horan, who is now for Campbell, could scarcely refuse to vote for a fellow-Egyptian, for whom he has always expressed the warmest admiration. The name of Senator Clark, of Coles, has also been prominently mentioned, and received a good deal of consideration. Senators Roger and Mason, of Cook, are likewise counted in the combination, and Senator Condee is represented as on the anxious seat. With five out of eight Cook County Senators against him, Senator Campbell starts out with a rather stiff backing from home, a little circumstance which is relied upon to give him even less abroad. The combination now takes in several influential Senators from the rural districts, and the engineers of the move are evidently confident it will go through. Senator Campbell has been doing the grand conciliatory act since his arrival, and his backers, with the redoubtable John Tanner at their head, profess to believe that the combination won't work. Tomorrow night's caucus will show which side can muster the heaviest voting artillery.

Inauguration of Gov. Cleveland—Policy of His Administration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Grover Cleveland was installed as Governor of New York today with the simplest ceremony possible. At 11 o'clock Gov. Cornell and the Governor-elect, accompanied by the Secretary of State and their military staffs and private secretaries, proceeded to the Senate Chamber in the Capitol, which was crowded with a brilliant assemblage. There, after prayer, the oath of office was administered, and Gov. Cornell resigned his trust to his successor in a brief speech, to which Gov. Cleveland appropriately replied. This concluded the ceremony, and the new Governor immediately retired to the Executive chamber, where he received callers for two hours. The utterances of the two men are considered full of significance by politicians. Gov. Cornell's reference to the work accomplished during the past three years not only calls public attention to the merit of his administration, but reminds the people of the reward due to good and faithful servants. There is no doubt that the retiring Governor aspires to higher honors, and he has a strong personal following, who see in him the most available Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1884, and are already quietly working to that end.

On the other hand,

GOV. CLEVELAND'S DECLARATIONS

in favor of a business-like, practical reform Government meet the expectations of the independent classes who formed the Cleveland wave which carried him into office. His actions and public speeches thus far show that he intends, if possible, to meet the popular demand for better government and reform politics. In this purpose he appears to have the backing of the wiser heads in the Democratic councils. The party has now, for the first time since 1861, control of the Executive Department of the State and both branches of the Legislature. It has a rare opportunity to secure a long lease of power, and the leaders are inclined to seize it. Since election they have put to the front a lot of clean-handed, practical, and shrewd young men, and the old party hacks have been sent to the rear. In line with this policy the Democratic caucus tonight nominated for Speaker of the Assembly Alfred Hort, the Hon. James W. Joy, and others will urge their claims if Ferry is not chosen, and any of them, it is thought, would be a great gain for the State in the Senate.

THE SITUATION AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 1.—The secret has reached your correspondent that Mayor Thompson has changed his course and now violently opposes the reelection of Senator Ferry. The Mayor was the delegate in the city nominating convention who offered a resolution instructing the members of the Legislature to use all honorable means to secure Ferry's reelection, and gave him their votes and support. The resolution was adopted unanimously, amid much enthusiasm. Mayor Thompson has until recently been an open advocate of Senator Ferry, but now he claims that harmony and success in the party demand the selection of a new man. The fact is that, Senator Ferry received a letter from Mayor Thompson before leaving Washington demanding a pledge from Senator Ferry that Collector Bell should be dropped, and he (Thompson) should be appointed Collector of Customs at Detroit. The Senator made no reply, and shortly afterwards received a telegram from Mayor Thompson notifying him that he (Thompson), having received no answer from the Senator, should consider himself and friends absolved from the Senator's support. Any curious friends can see the letter and telegram, your correspondent is informed, by calling on Senator Ferry at Lansing.

JAY HUBBELL

still holds forth at the Russell House here, but his Lieutenant—Deland—has gone. Mayor Thompson, attorneys Duffield and Caplis, and active representative Detroit opposition to Ferry, have departed for Lansing, but do not appear as boastful as formerly. Senator Ferry arrived at Lansing today at noon, and after full conference with his friends they telegraphed here expressing the fullest confidence in his success. The opposition to Ferry give up all hopes of defeating him unless they can break up the old established custom of promptly holding a caucus, which is highly improbable; and from the purport of private dispatches just received from Lansing there is no break or even wavering in the Ferry column. Mr. Joy, manager of the *Post and Tribune*, has returned from New York, but your correspondent could not learn whether he is going to Lansing to personally push his candidacy or not. Tonight Ferry's enemies here boom another of the *Post and Tribune* Directors, the Hon. James McMillan, and says Mayor Thompson now prefers McMillan to his partner, Mr. Newberry; so it is doubtful about Newberry's getting a single vote. The *News* says Hubbell's strength is not what votes he can if a caucus is held, but places Hubbell's highest strength at five votes.

Belief that Windom Will Be Victorious in the Minnesota Senatorial Contest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—Members-elect of the Legislature, which meets Tuesday, are coming in slowly, and probably an organization will not be effected before Wednesday. The present prospect is that Loren Fletcher, of Minneapolis, will be elected Speaker of the House, and Charles W. Johnson, also of Minneapolis, Secretary of the Senate. The best-informed believe that the Legislature will not be organized and ready to hear the Governor's message before Thursday, and that on that date an adjournment will be had until Tuesday, the 9th inst., the presiding officers in the interim selecting their committees. As yet caucuses have not been called, though it is probable there will be a decision as to the hours thereof arrived at early tomorrow morning. Some fears are expressed that, owing to this being New-Year's Day, so many members will remain at home that there will not be a quorum by noon Tuesday, but this is regarded more in the light of a possibility than a probability. The only candidate for Senator present in the city is Mr. Dunnell. After repeated trials a reporter succeeded in obtaining a few words with him at the Merchants' Hotel last evening. The gentleman was very pleasant and very uncommunicative. To the direct query as to whether there was any truth in the report that he and his friends had met in concerted consultation during Saturday or Sunday, Mr. Dunnell replied definitely and positively that there was not. He said many of his friends are here, and of course he had met many of them, but there had not been a caucus or anything that could be construed into one. Questioned as to his plans or those of his friends, Mr. Dunnell replied that of course he had nothing to tell. It may be stated that the Senatorial question is held in abeyance until after an organization is effected or assured, and that there will be an effort on the part of the anti-Windomites to depart from caucus rule. A prominent gentleman, a supporter of Mr. Windom's position, was asked to know whereof he affirms, stated yesterday that the Senator would go into caucus with sixty-nine supporters sure, and that the sixty-nine didn't include a single doubtful man—not a vote which could not be counted upon as absolute. This is a majority of the Republicans, but not of the whole Legislature, and the opponents of Windom have no hope except in preventing a caucus or organizing and combining with the Democrats. It is thought they will attempt this.

The Situation in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 1.—Senator Saunders returned from Washington a day or two ago and has been looking after his fences. Judging from his utterances he finds them in a tolerably satisfactory condition, and those of the rival candidates who would not concede a week ago that he had anything of a show for being elected, now admit that his chances are among the best.

One significant thing develops, and that is the fact that Mr. Saunders has Senator Van Wyck's influence, and that however bitterly their respective partisans may have fought each other, the pair of Nebraska Senators will make mutual concessions rather than disagree. This was shown curiously in the withdrawal of the reappointment of G. M. Lambertson for United States Attorney for Nebraska. His name was sent into the Senate with the concurrence of the Senators, but they reconsidered it, for, as Mr. Saunders informs THE TRIBUNE correspondent, Senator Van Wyck had promised some of his friends that he would see them before the appointment of an attorney, and upon his request Senator Saunders concurred in taking the withdrawal of the nomination until after the Senatorial contest.

The friendliness of Mr. Van Wyck to Mr. Saunders is thus explained by one of the latter's friends: "You see that Van Wyck is out of favor with the President and with nearly every one else, and with any colleague but Saunders, who is very good to him, Van Wyck would not cut much of a figure at Washington."

Mr. Millard's friends continue bitter toward Congressman Valentine, who they say would not have been elected but for their aid, and received such aid upon the understanding that he would not be a candidate for Senator. Van Wyck is also a bitter enemy of Valentine, and this is taken as one reason why he is so willing to throw his influence in Saunders' favor.

GATHERING OF LOBBYISTS AT LINCOLN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 1.—Members of the Legislature are arriving by every train. The hotels and boarding-houses are crowded. The lobbyists outnumber the members four to one. The full membership will be on hand by tomorrow noon, when the Legislature meets in regular session. A good deal of private caucusing has been done today, and the candidates for the various offices in the Senate and House have been busy working up their chances. Tonight the Republicans of both Houses are trying to caucus on Speaker, Secretary of the Senate, and other officers. There is a disposition among Anti-Monopolists and Democrats to stick together and defeat a Republican caucus of any kind. It is evident that the Anti-Monopolists entertain anything but friendly feelings toward the straight Republicans, and a coalition with the Democrats on all important subjects is very probable as it looks now. This feeling will be quite as prominent in the Senatorial fight as it is in other matters. There is no change in the Senatorial contest since last reported other than a more outspoken opinion as regards the various candidates. The Anti-Monopolists are confident of electing their man, and count on the Democrats to help them through. The Republicans will unite on any man whom they think they can elect, and stick to him to the end. Miscellaneous Senatorial talk is being indulged in freely on all sides, and any amount of log-rolling is in order. Senator Saunders arrived here today, and is busy propping his fences. Other Senatorial candidates are on hand, and all are working like beavers. The fight from now until the close of the convention promises to be intensely exciting.

Convening of the Tennessee Legislature—The Senatorial Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1.—The Rev. T. A. Hoyt, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and at one time President of the New York Gold Board, created quite a sensation in the Legislature today. The Readjusters have an overwhelming majority in the body, and when Dr. Hoyt opened the proceedings with prayer he asked God "to preserve Tennessee from the shame and disgrace of repudiation." Every member was dumbfounded. It was a killing shot, and was much appreciated by all except the Readjusters. Ex-Gov. Marks, a candidate for the United States Senate, arrived today. Ex-Congressmen House and Atkins, Gov.-elect Bate, and Gen. J. B. Palmer are the more prominent aspirants for the senate in opposition to Senator Harris and Col. Savage. Wyatt Bate has all along been regarded as the most prominent candidate, a few weeks preceding the assemblage of that body have developed the fact that that gentleman will meet with more opposition than his friends have ever counted upon, and that instead of a triumphal march to the seat he has occupied for six years the Senator will be counted a lucky man if he is reelected by a bare majority. One thing that has operated strongly against Harris is the impression which prevails that he desires to be nominated by a caucus, and has been working since the election to that end, a charge not wholly without foundation when some of his past exploits in that direction are considered. Savage has combatted this caucus idea with all the vigor of his nature since it was sprung, and it now looks as if the

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS

will reap the fruit of his efforts in the defeat of the caucus, and the possible elevation of himself to the Senate. Bate, Marks, and House have many friends in the Legislature, and the fight will be very warm. The creditors of Tennessee have, from present appearances, a poor prospect of obtaining their money from the State, despite the solemn obligation of the State made to the creditors, who have for months past been funding their bonds.

The State Treasurer, acting upon no authority but his own, has announced his intention of refusing to pay the January interest of the bonds. This action has naturally excited considerable feeling on the part of the creditors and the debt-paying wing of the Democratic party, of which the Treasurer has always been regarded as a strong adherent. It is thought that the Controller will issue the warrants for the interest, and that in the event that the Treasurer declines to pay them application will be made for a mandamus to compel him to. Should this be done, it is regarded as very likely that the Legislature will interfere and support the Treasurer, as the Readjusters have complete control of both branches. It is understood that a bill for the readjustment of the debt will soon be introduced, and it looks as if the Legislature will scale the debt, and reopen a question that has divided the Democracy of the State, and saddle numerous evils upon the people. The Readjusters are in power, and propose to make the most of it while they have the chance.

Things Getting Lively in the Ninth Indiana Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 31.—The politicians are stirring up the animals in the Ninth Congressional District, and an effort is making to enlist the voters in the pending special election, set for the 9th of January, to choose a successor for Mr. Orth. Maj. Charles Doxey, of Madison County, the Republican candidate, has been down in Boone County endeavoring to make himself solid with the Greenbackers of that county. He arrived in this city Saturday evening, and met with a goodly number of the leading Republicans of Tippecanoe County. He made a good impression, and, as he formerly resided in this county, will receive a good support. Mr. Doxey may be said to be sowing the seed for a harvest that he wishes to gather in November, 1884. If he can defeat the man who beat Orth, his nomination two years from now would be secured. He could not accomplish much, if anything, during the six weeks he would sit as a member, if elected, but he would demonstrate his availability. He is working with a will, and hopes to overcome Ward's majority received in November. That the Democrats are not unmindful of the importance of the contest is evidenced by the fact that State-Chairman Joseph McDonald journeyed to Lafayette that he might be present at the meeting of the Tippecanoe County Central Committee, which was held last night, the afternoon Ward made such a thorough canvass in his contest with the late Mr. Orth that he will not again take the stump. An active effort, however, is to be made to get out the full Democratic vote, and to this end personal appeals will be made to voters to come out. Doxey, never having been in politics, has not as many things to fix up as Mr. Orth, with his long official career, would naturally have. Beside, he has unlimited means, and should he feel disposed could throw considerable additional vigor into the canvass. The election occurs a week from next Tuesday.

Political Bearing of the Cincinnati Newspaper Consolidation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—The consolidation which has been agreed upon of the *Commercial* and *Gazette* is likely to have a more important political bearing than was at first supposed. It gives the Republicans a powerful paper in this part of the State, instead of two less widely circulated journals whose party influence has been for some time but slight, for the reason that they were pulling in opposit directions and neutralized each other. While this piece of good fortune has overtaken the Republicans, the Democrats have suffered the very reverse. Instead of one paper, the *Enquirer*, they now have two, the second being the *News*, recently started with large backing, both financial and political, and of a very different type from the *Enquirer*. The latter paper is the organ of the "boys," whom Bookwalter has been leading by the enchantments of his barrel. They mean to knife Pendleton, Thurman, and all the other old Democratic worthies, and put forward in their stead some of the "young saries," who want office for the spoils only. The *News*, on the other hand, is constructed upon the old school Democratic ideas, and is bidding for the support of decent Democrats. It happens, therefore, that since the last election, the situation, as far as newspapers are concerned, is completely changed. So far as newspapers can do it the Democrats are being divided and the Republicans brought to act unitedly. With Ohio as a pivotal State, changes of this character are matters of wide political significance.

Changes Among the Incumbents of Iowa Offices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 1.—Tomorrow several changes among the State officers will occur. Capt. W. V. Lucas, who has served one term as State Auditor, and declined to accept a renomination, is succeeded by Mr. J. S. Brown, of Lucas County, and will return to the editorship of his county paper at Mason City. State-Treasurer Conger succeeds himself, and smiles as he glances over the names of the forty-odd financial sta warts upon his $800,000 official bond. J. B. Holmes, who has been Clerk of the Supreme Court for eight years, is succeeded by Gilbert B. Pray, of Hamilton. Mr. Hight, who filled out the vacant term as Court Reporter by appointment, retires to make room for E. C. Ebersole, of Tama; and Capt. J. H. Powers as Register of the State Land-Office, retires, and the office goes with him, having been legislated out of existence by an act of the Eighteenth General Assembly, which consolidates it with the office of Secretary of State, giving to that official an extra clerk for the performance of the additional work required. There yet remains a large quantity of school lands unsold, and a much larger quantity unpatented, which will furnish labor for the Secretary and a clerk for several years to come.

The State Land Office, now that it has passed away, deserves a brief chronicle of its existence. It was created by an act of the Fifth General Assembly, in 1855. Previous to that time the labor of looking after the land department of the young State was divided between the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary of State. The act made the Register elective bi-annually.

A Specimen of Democratic Civil-Service Reform in Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—The decree of the Common Council Democratic caucus has been carried out. Mr. McCleary, the City Clerk, whose experience and capacity was of great value to the City of Boston, has been set aside, and Mr. Goodrich, the Democratic nominee, who knows comparatively nothing about the multifarious duties of that position, has been thrust into the office by the votes of the Democratic members of the City Council. This is the first result of partisan city government. Furthermore, it could not have been done had the Mayor, who has proclaimed himself the zealous champion of civil-service reform, used his influence to defeat it. Nothing could more fully lay bare the hypocrisy of the Democratic professions for efficiency in the civil service. The banner of "The Spoils for the Victor" has been raised over the city-hall. Samuel F. McCleary has for thirty years filled the office of City-Clerk faithfully. His father, named Samuel F. also, for the thirty years preceding filled the same position. Thus, until today, since Boston was a city, Samuel F. McCleary has been City-Clerk. Fred E. Goodrich, the new Clerk, is an agreeable gentleman, of good education, who for some twelve years has written editorials for Democratic papers in Boston.

Appointments in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—A number of important appointments were made by the Governor today to fill vacancies occurring in the boards of the State benevolent institutions. Gen. John Coburn, of Indianapolis, was appointed President of the Boards of the Insane, Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Institutions, to succeed the Hon. John Fishback. Dr. George W. Burk, of New Castle, was appointed a member of the Insane Hospital Board, and Judge James H. Jordon, of Martinsville, of the Board of the Deaf and Dumb Institute. The nominees are Republicans, and as they have to be confirmed by the State Senate, which is Democratic, a determined struggle to prevent their going into office is expected.

Special Election in the Seventeenth Ohio District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL, O., Jan. 1.—The Congressional election in the old Bingham district occurs tomorrow. Col. Taylor's chances seem better than those of Alexander, the Democrat, despite much dissatisfaction, and on an election held in midwinter, bets between them are about even. Poorman, Dalzell, and Danford, who opposed Updegraff, support Taylor. It snowed today, and good sleighing tomorrow will bring out a greater vote than was anticipated, as this is largely a farming district with few large towns. The only danger to the Republicans is the stay-at-home vote. The temperance question did not enter into this canvass at all. It is dropped in Ohio politics.

Caucuses Last Night of Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 1.—The Republican Senators met tonight, McCracken being the only absentee. Speeches were made tending to party harmony, but the body could not agree upon a plan of action. Lee and Reyburn were named for President pro tem. of the Senate. Reyburn received 15 votes and Lee 11. Stewart, Lee, and Reyburn did not vote. The Democrats hold a caucus tomorrow morning. The Democrats of the House were in caucus till midnight. Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, was Chairman. John E. France, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Speaker. A committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of abolishing unnecessary offices. P. Gray Meek, of Centre County, was nominated for Chief Clerk.

Hubbell Indorsed by His Constituents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 31.—A mass-meeting of the citizens of Houghton County was held last night at Houghton. It was well attended, and with much enthusiasm resolutions were passed reciting the fact that certain papers represented that Mr. Hubbell had no support in his own district, warmly denying this, and indorsing his actions as a Representative, ending by heartily commending him to the favor of the Legislature as a candidate for the United State Senatorship. The meeting was attended by all citizens, irrespective of party, and the resolutions, with a long list of signatures, will be forwarded to Lansing.

WEARY OF LIFE.

Suicide of the ex-Mayor of Salem, Mass., on the Day of Resigning His Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—People in Salem were greatly excited this evening over the suicide of ex-Mayor Colley, who was present at the inauguration of his successor this noon, when to all appearances he was in good health and spirits. After the ceremonies at the City Hall he went to his daughter's house and dined, retiring afterwards, according to his custom, for a nap. His long absence somewhat alarmed his daughter, who between 5 and 6 o'clock went up-stairs and found him hanging by the neck from an open staircase leading to the attic. The body was still warm, but the physicians failed to restore life. There is no doubt but that Mr. Colley committed suicide through disappointment. He was persuaded to withdraw from the municipal contest by his friends and family, but after losing the nomination for Mayor, which all hoped would be forced upon him by the citizens, he became depressed, and has often given concern to those about him. He amassed wealth from his business as a painter, and long ago became enrolled among the solid men of Salem. He was about 60 years old.

The suicide was not much of a surprise to the intimate friends of Mayor Colley. About a year ago he lost his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, but seemed to recover from the shock within a few months. Last winter he was appointed to receive and count ballots at the caucus for Representatives, and was charged with wrongful manipulation of the returns.

This charge was denied by him both in public and private, and when it was understood he was in poor health and his memory was failing him, the majority of his fellow-citizens were inclined to view charitably his apparent mistakes in the returns. These charges, however, preyed upon his mind, and he has been somewhat gloomy and despondent ever since.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures colds, coughs, and consumption; an unequaled anodyne expectorant.

FIRE RECORD.

Figuring Up the Losses in Milwaukee—Destruction of a Coal-Breaker—Other Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 1.—Members of the Underwriters Association, and of the firm of Friend Bros., held a prolonged meeting at the office of the firm's solicitors, Chapin, Dey & Friend, today, the purpose being to reach a basis of settlement between the firm and the insurance companies which are losers by the heavy fire yesterday morning. The members of the firm insinuated that the injured stock on their hands was ruined, and that their loss was total, the estimated value of the goods being $400,000, which is $75,000 more than the aggregate face of the insurance policies. Insurance officials who have examined the damaged goods asserted that the claim of the firm was too great, and that much of the damaged stock could be put upon the market and fair returns thereon realized. A compromise was effected by the terms of which the firm turns over the injured stock to the representatives of the insurance companies, the goods to be sold and the returns to be divided pro rata among the companies in which the firm holds policies, and the firm's loss to be allowed as total. It was decided that, in fixing upon the actual losses, to be made up by the companies, all details shall be left to

A BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT AND ARBITRATION.

This board is to be made up of several members, four to be appointed here and three to be selected by the Chicago Board of Underwriters. If the firm shall receive the full face of all the policies held, they still estimate their net loss, allowing for prolonged injury to business, at $100,000. A careful examination of the damaged stock of Landauer & Co. shows that their firm's loss was greater than estimated when last night's dispatch was sent, and amounts to about $10,000. Straw, Ellsworth & Co.'s loss is about $5,000. It seems now settled beyond a doubt that the fire originated from the furnace in the basement, and communicated to the large stock of dry goods piled up in every available space. The fire found its way not only through the elevator to the upper floors, but also burnt through the first and second floors near the wide staircase, destroying an immense stock of valuable goods. Fortunately all those interested in making a correct basis of settlement with the insurance companies, the firm of Friend Brothers had just completed a perfect inventory of all their goods, the intention being to begin the new year as a reconstructed company, the capital stock of which was to be $250,000. Personally the members of the firm will not be embarrassed by the loss, as they have over $1,000,000 in safe and profitable securities.

A COAL-BREAKER.

PITTSTON, Pa., Jan. 1.—No. 19 breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal Company burned this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $150,000. It was a total loss.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS AT GREENFIELD, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Jan. 1.—A fire broke out in the Town of Greenfield, this county, Sunday morning, and consumed Cooper's drug store, the post-office, express-office, Odd Edward's store, and Joe Miller's barber-shop. Loss on buildings, $6,000; fully insured. Nothing was saved in the post-office. Loss on stock of goods unknown.

A STEAM ELEVATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 1.—Isaac Kirby's steam elevator at Oreana caught fire Sunday morning and was totally destroyed, involving a loss of $7,000; insurance about $5,500. The Wabash freight-cars, one filled with corn, also burned. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A SOUTH WATER STREET BLAZE—THE LOSS $7,000.

At ten minutes before 10 o'clock last night Watchman Sauers, of Pinkerton's force, is passing through the alley between South Water and Lake streets, discovered smoke issuing from the upper floor of the rear of the building at No. 93 South Water street, and running into Engine Company No. 13's

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...ock on their hands was ruined,
...eir loss was total, the estimated
...the goods being $480,000,
...3,000 more than the aggregated
...insurance policies. Insurance
...o have examined the damaged
...ted that the claim of the firm was
...and that much of the damaged
...be put upon the market and fair
...ereon realized. A compromise
...ted by the terms of which
...turns over the injured
...representatives of the insurance
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...ded. The cause of the fire is un-
...him badly. Morris was committed to jail.

MAURER—ORPHA.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...ELHART, Ind., Jan. 1.—Wilson Maurer, of
...Three Rivers, Mich., was today united in mar-
...riage to Miss Orpha, the daughter of J. J. Wey-
...rick, one of Elkhart's prominent citizens. The
...ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. O.
...Baber.

MICHIGAN.

RELIGIOUS.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 31.—While a few weeks
...ago this town was almost destitute of pastors for
...the different church organizations, only one re-
...maining—the Rev. D. Brock, of the Third Re-
...formed Church—all the pulpits are or will be
...filled in a few weeks. The following have been
...called and accepted: The Rev. E. Bos, of Cedar
...Grove, Wis., to the First Reformed Church; the
...Rev. N. M. Steffens, of Zeeland, Mich., to the
...First Reformed Church; the Rev. T. W. Jones,
...of Pella, Ia., to the Second Reformed
...Church; and the Rev. T. B. Gerdes to the Meth-
...odist Church, leaving one pulpit vacant—that of
...the Christian Reformed Church, who have ex-
...tended a call to the Netherlands, Europe.

OBITUARY.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 1.—Capt. David A. Shum-
...way, aged 67 years, who has lived here forty-
...four years, died suddenly yesterday. He was a
...prominent Democratic politician and office-
...holder in the War. He entered the Union
...army as private, serving in the First Michigan
...Engineers and Mechanics, and rose to the rank
...of Captain. Since leaving the army he had
...been an active Republican. William Armitage,
...aged 64 years, died of paralysis this morn-
...ing. He had lived here thirty-one years, and
...was for that time continuously in the employ of
...E. P. Eggleston. He was a prominent Odd-Fel-
...low and a highly-respected citizen.

FIRE LOSSES.

It is found today that at the conflagration in Bolton's millinery-store on Sunday morning nearly all the stock was ruined by smoke, fire, and water. The insurance is $14,000.

IOWA.

DEATH OF J. F. M'JUNKIN.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 1.—Ex-Attorney-Gen-
...eral J. F. McJunkin died at his home in Wash-
...ington, Ia., at 8 o'clock this morning. The de-
...ceased was a native of Washington County,
...Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Martins-
...burg Academy. He read law with Judge
...Hord, at Mt. Vernon, O., and came to Iowa in
...1859. He was elected State Senator in 1863, and
...Attorney-General in 1876 and 1878. He was an
...attorney of large experience and eminently suc-
...cessful as an advocate. Iowa had few stronger
...public men. His ailment has long been of a pul-
...monary character, but the immediate cause of
...his death was fatty degeneration of the heart.
...His funeral will occur at 2 p. m. Wednesday. He
...was 52 years old, and leaves a wife and three
...children.

A SOLVENT STATE.

The annual balance-sheet of State Treasurer Conger, for the year just closed, shows that on Jan. 1, 1882, there was cash in the treasury, $982,-
...470; received during the year the sum of $788,-
...962.38; paid out during the year, $198,112,640; leaving a balance on hand of $1,231,323 with which to start the new year.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 1.—David Fuller, the em-
...ployé at the Northwestern Oat-Meal Mill who
...was so seriously injured in the shafting at the
...mills ten days ago, died yesterday afternoon.
...Since the accident he has lingered along and
...suffered great pain.

THE VIRGINIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1.—Lieut.-Gov. Lewis has instituted suit for $10,000 dam-
...ages against Drs. J. B. McCaw and J. O. Wellford, of the faculty of the Medical Col-
...lege of Virginia, and Policeman Matthews for false arrest and imprisonment. The suit is in consequence of the arrest of the Lieu-
...tenant-Governor at the time he was at the head of the new Board of Directors ap-
...pointed by Gov. Cameron attempting to take charge of affairs at the medical college.

Finally the voice was heard

...edn't wait; I'll take my buggy
...n as quickly as you." The window
...hut down and the reporter drove
...the fire. Mr. Redell arrived
...terward and seemed surprised
...that there really was a fire
...time later, while talking with a
...d the members of the firm of Ha-
...Mr. Redell said: "To tell the
...n the reporter came to my house
...d said there was a fire in
... I didn't believe him.
...believe he was a reporter.
...looked upon it as some sort of a
...g scheme. The reporter was a
...ate-looking man, and I was a little
...of him. However, I came down
... and am under obligations to

...members of the department were
...n badly cut by falling glass while
...getting in the front windows.
...enic, who has been under the
...r a few days, was present, al-
...should not have come out.

THE CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—F. A. Bee, the Chinese Vice-Consul, denies the report of an influx of disreputable Chinese women into Washington Territory from British Columbia. He says that only one woman has so far entered this country since the Restriction law went into force, and she was the wife of a Portland merchant. He reports twenty Chi-
...nese arrivals and 5,000 departures.

THE FORD BOYS.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Ford Brothers, as-
...sassins of Jesse James, who created a panic
...Saturday evening in the hall where they
...were giving exhibitions by assaulting persons
...in the audience who called them cowards
...and "No good," and who were allowed to go
...to their hotel instead of being arrested, on

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Sickly Sentimentality in the Case of Two Condemned Murderers—Failure at Bloomington.

ILLINOIS.

SICKLY SENTIMENTALITY.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Dec. 30.—A movement is
...on foot in the neighborhood where Traurhber
...and Myers, the McKinney murderers, lived to ob-
...tain a commutation of the death-sentence passed
...upon Traurhber. A petition is being circulated,
...and a large number of the best citizens in that
...section are signing it, asking the Governor to
...change it to a life-sentence. It is being done
...because the people think Myers was really the
...worst of the two, and that he made a tool of
...Traurhber.

A FARMER FATALLY INJURED

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—Isaac Mitchell, a
...wealthy and respected farmer living five miles
...west of Bloomington, was accidentally thrown
...from a wagon last night while going home from
...this city and received very serious, probably
...fatal, wounds on the head. His scalp was torn
...open and his skull fractured.

FAILED.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 30.—The store of John M. Foley, a leading merchant-tailor of this city, was closed today by the Sheriff, to satisfy the claims of creditors. Foley's liabilities are un-
...known, but are supposed to be quite heavy. The creditors are mostly Chicago parties.

DEATH AT DECATUR OF DR. J. T. B. STAPP.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 31.—This forenoon Dr. J.
...T. B. Stapp, a wealthy citizen, died at the age of
...75. While at Vandalia many years ago he was a
...State official connected with the Land Depart-
...ment. He contributed of his money to the erec-
...tion of a new Methodist church here, and it was
...named Stapp's Chapel. The Doctor has been
...confined to his room for over three years.

INDIANA.

NOT POISONED.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...GREENCASTLE, Ind., Dec. 31.—Dr. Baker, the
...chemist into whose possession the stomachs of
...the late Mrs. Osborne and her son, recently
...found dead in her house, were put, has made his
...report. In addition to the examination of the
...organs of the bodies, Dr. Baker examined the
...remains of a meal which the dead persons had
...evidently just partaken of, and a white powder
...contained in a paper near by. The powder
...proved to be a baking-powder, and no trace of
...poison whatever was detected. This is a most
...gratifying result of the analysis, but leaves the
...case still a mystery, which will probably never
...be solved.

WAS HE MURDERED?

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...WARSAW, Ind., Dec. 31.—William Hull, of this
...place, was found dead on the Pittsburg, Fort
...Wayne & Chicago Railway track a short dis-
...tance east of the depot at late hour last night.
...He had not been run over or struck by any
...train, but was undoubtedly placed there after
...being murdered, as a large gash on his skull
...plainly showed that it had been dealt by an ax.
...Several persons are now under arrest, and oth-
...ers are being sought. The Coroner will hold an
...inquest tomorrow, which will probably develop
...that he was killed in a fight and the body placed
...on the track. It was still warm when found.
...He leaves three children in needy circum-
...stances.

FATAL ALTERCATION.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 1.—An altercation took
...place last evening between Julius and four
...Foianders, resulting in the death today of one
...of the latter, named Romeo Pierzynski, from a
...revolver-shot fired by Joseph Bugart, the Bel-
...gian. The latter shows the usage, having con-
...siderably bruised. The police claim that Bugart
...fired without provocation.

STABBED IN THE BACK.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 1.—John Morris today
...filed charges of adultery against Alfred Plunk-
...ett. After the evidence was heard the latter
...was discharged. The men then got into a quar-
...rel, in which Morris stabbed Plunkett three
...times in the head and once in the back, cutting
...him badly. Morris was committed to jail.

MAURER—ORPHA.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 1.—Wilson Maurer, of
...Three Rivers, Mich., was today united in mar-
...riage to Miss Orpha, the daughter of J. J. Wey-
...rick, one of Elkhart's prominent citizens. The
...ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. O.
...Baber.

MICHIGAN.

RELIGIOUS.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 31.—While a few weeks
...ago this town was almost destitute of pastors for
...the different church organizations, only one re-
...maining—the Rev. D. Brock, of the Third Re-
...formed Church—all the pulpits are or will be
...filled in a few weeks. The following have been
...called and accepted: The Rev. E. Bos, of Cedar
...Grove, Wis., to the First Reformed Church; the
...Rev. N. M. Steffens, of Zeeland, Mich., to the
...First Reformed Church; the Rev. T. W. Jones,
...of Pella, Ia., to the Second Reformed
...Church; and the Rev. T. B. Gerdes to the Meth-
...odist Church, leaving one pulpit vacant—that of
...the Christian Reformed Church, who have ex-
...tended a call to the Netherlands, Europe.

OBITUARY.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 1.—Capt. David A. Shum-
...way, aged 67 years, who has lived here forty-
...four years, died suddenly yesterday. He was a
...prominent Democratic politician and office-
...holder in the War. He entered the Union
...army as private, serving in the First Michigan
...Engineers and Mechanics, and rose to the rank
...of Captain. Since leaving the army he had
...been an active Republican. William Armitage,
...aged 64 years, died of paralysis this morn-
...ing. He had lived here thirty-one years, and
...was for that time continuously in the employ of
...E. P. Eggleston. He was a prominent Odd-Fel-
...low and a highly-respected citizen.

FIRE LOSSES.

It is found today that at the conflagration in Bolton's millinery-store on Sunday morning nearly all the stock was ruined by smoke, fire, and water. The insurance is $14,000.

IOWA.

DEATH OF J. F. M'JUNKIN.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 1.—Ex-Attorney-Gen-
...eral J. F. McJunkin died at his home in Wash-
...ington, Ia., at 8 o'clock this morning. The de-
...ceased was a native of Washington County,
...Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Martins-
...burg Academy. He read law with Judge
...Hord, at Mt. Vernon, O., and came to Iowa in
...1859. He was elected State Senator in 1863, and
...Attorney-General in 1876 and 1878. He was an
...attorney of large experience and eminently suc-
...cessful as an advocate. Iowa had few stronger
...public men. His ailment has long been of a pul-
...monary character, but the immediate cause of
...his death was fatty degeneration of the heart.
...His funeral will occur at 2 p. m. Wednesday. He
...was 52 years old, and leaves a wife and three
...children.

A SOLVENT STATE.

The annual balance-sheet of State Treasurer Conger, for the year just closed, shows that on Jan. 1, 1882, there was cash in the treasury, $982,-
...470; received during the year the sum of $788,-
...962.38; paid out during the year, $198,112,640; leaving a balance on hand of $1,231,323 with which to start the new year.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 1.—David Fuller, the em-
...ployé at the Northwestern Oat-Meal Mill who
...was so seriously injured in the shafting at the
...mills ten days ago, died yesterday afternoon.
...Since the accident he has lingered along and
...suffered great pain.

THE VIRGINIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1.—Lieut.-Gov. Lewis has instituted suit for $10,000 dam-
...ages against Drs. J. B. McCaw and J. O. Wellford, of the faculty of the Medical Col-
...lege of Virginia, and Policeman Matthews for false arrest and imprisonment. The suit is in consequence of the arrest of the Lieu-
...tenant-Governor at the time he was at the head of the new Board of Directors ap-
...pointed by Gov. Cameron attempting to take charge of affairs at the medical college.

Finally the voice was heard

...edn't wait; I'll take my buggy
...n as quickly as you." The window
...hut down and the reporter drove
...the fire. Mr. Redell arrived
...terward and seemed surprised
...that there really was a fire
...time later, while talking with a
...d the members of the firm of Ha-
...Mr. Redell said: "To tell the
...n the reporter came to my house
...d said there was a fire in
... I didn't believe him.
...believe he was a reporter.
...looked upon it as some sort of a
...g scheme. The reporter was a
...ate-looking man, and I was a little
...of him. However, I came down
... and am under obligations to

...members of the department were
...n badly cut by falling glass while
...getting in the front windows.
...enic, who has been under the
...r a few days, was present, al-
...should not have come out.

THE CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—F. A. Bee, the Chinese Vice-Consul, denies the report of an influx of disreputable Chinese women into Washington Territory from British Columbia. He says that only one woman has so far entered this country since the Restriction law went into force, and she was the wife of a Portland merchant. He reports twenty Chi-
...nese arrivals and 5,000 departures.

THE FORD BOYS.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Ford Brothers, as-
...sassins of Jesse James, who created a panic
...Saturday evening in the hall where they
...were giving exhibitions by assaulting persons
...in the audience who called them cowards
...and "No good," and who were allowed to go
...to their hotel instead of being arrested, on
...the promise of their manager that they should appear in court this morning, did not carry out the agreement. The prospect of a pos-
...sible six months' stay at Deer Island seemed to have more terrors for them than the ven-
...geance of their Western enemies. At all events, they have left town, bag and baggage, taking a Sunday train for New York. It is not probable that the police will think it worth while to bring them back.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Harsh Customs Laws—The Milton Murder—Position of the Opposition Leaders—The Phipps Extradition Case.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...HAMILTON, Jan. 1.—What appears a strained point in customs laws has just oc-
...curred in this city. Thatcher, Primrose & West's Consolidated Minstrels appeared at the Grand Opera-House Thursday night. At Suspension Bridge the company in due course showed up all the baggage in trunks, while the band instruments were in full view of the customs officers. The troupe's effects were all passed and they went for-
...ward to this city. Arriving here, they formed a procession and marched up into the city, playing en route. At the hotel they were waited on by a customs officer, who de-
...manded duty on the band instruments. Man-
...ager Gus Moulton explained that the instruments were not dutiable, and were, moreover, the personal proper-
...ty of each man who used them. After some altercation Mr. Moulton asked: "Suppose I refuse to pay the unjust de-
...mand?" The officer then informed him that the baggage at the station would be seized and held for duty. Upon this ultimatum the manager had each man in his band state what he believed to be the present value of his instrument. The sum total was $300, whereupon the officer imposed a duty of $75, which was paid under protest. The au-
...thorities at Ottawa are being consulted in the matter.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...KINGSTON, Jan. 1.—Mrs. Rourke, wife of the murderer who is to be hanged at Milton next week, still resides here. She views his approaching death with little concern. She was so abused by him that all affection for him has long since died out. They parted to meet ever after as strangers. She has writ-
...ten him several letters, however, advising him to prepare to meet his Maker.

This place has been visited by William Logue, of Ottawa, Dennis Ryan, of St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. Kenyon, of Chicago, all in-
...terested with Dr. Horsey, of Chicago, in the development of lead mines near Almonte. These gentlemen made an inspection of the smelting works here, but the conclusion ar-
...rived at was not made public. The lead se-
...cured from the ore in recent tests averaged between 60 and 70 per cent. The amount of silver in the ore is yet unknown. The mine will eventually be developed, but whether smelting will be done in Ontario, the United States, or in Kingston remains to be decided upon.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...BOWMANVILLE, Jan. 1.—The Hon. Ed-
...ward Blake, leader of the Opposition, has paid his first visit to his constituents here since the general elections, and was enthusi-
...astically received. In reviewing the elec-
...tions, he said the result in Ontario, according to the figures, showed that 136,800 Conserva-
...tives and 122,200 Liberals voted, a total majority of 3,100 for the Conservatives. Of the ninety-two members elected for Ontario, the Conservatives were only entitled to forty-six and one-half members on a basis of forty-five and one-half. Really, however, the former had secured fifty-five, 20 per cent more than they were entitled to. This was brought about by a gross abuse of the power by the Government in the gerrymander act, by altering the bounds of the constituencies. Eight seats were thus lost to the Lib-
...erals. Added to their thirty-seven these eight seats would have given the Liberals forty-five, an approximation of what they were entitled to. The gerrymandering also weakened the Liberals in a great many other seats. In the eight hived constituencies of the Liberals they had an average majority of 900. In that part of the Province east of Bowmanville there voted 40,000 Conserva-
...tives and 35,000 Reformers, entitling them to sixteen Conservatives and fourteen Reform-
...ers, but actually represented by twenty-sev-
...en Conservative and three Reform members. In the nine ridings adjoining Durham the Conservatives got 13,594 votes and the Re-
...formers 10,965. Yet the Conservatives got every member. Another flagrant act of the Government was the taking of the appoint-
...ment of returning officers in their own hands. These partisan returning officers issued certificates granting votes to agents who were not entitled to vote. Mr. Blake condemned the monopoly clause in the Canada Pacific Railway charter, said the Government had fomented the rebellion in the Northwest before by their high-handed acts, and were in a fair way of inaugurating another by disallowing Provincial acts al-
...lowing railways to be built to the boundary line. He claimed that everything that had occurred in the Northwest that was of any good was the result of the policy of the previous Governments.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...MONTREAL, Jan. 1.—The coroner's jury in the case of the late Mr. Huot, Arthabaska-
...ville, returned a verdict of murder against Chabot and his son, and two men named Blanchett and Orr, who were also present. An inquest is being held on the body of an old farmer named Drouin, whom it is believed the younger Chabot poisoned to get his proper-
...ty. Detectives are still actively engaged on the robbery from Carsely's dry-goods estab-
...lishment, and have made further arrests. Marcotte, the only married man among the accused, was let out on bail this morning, but was rearrested, it being shown that he was about to abscond.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 1.—Judgment was given today in the Phipps extradition case by the Court of Queen's Bench, when two Judges affirmed the finding of the court be-
...low ordering the prisoner to be remanded for extradition. Judge Cameron dissented on the grounds that the offense charged would not be forgery in Canada or any part of the British Dominions, or in any State of the Union except Pennsylvania. An appeal was taken by Phipps' counsel to the Court of Appeals.

HEYWOOD, FREE-LOVER.

Continuation of His Trial in Boston on a Charge of Sending Obscene Literature Through the Mails.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...BOSTON, Jan. 1.—In the United States Dis-
...trict Court this morning there was a good at-
...tendance of free-lovers and members of so-
...cieties with which Ezra T. Heywood is di-
...rectly or indirectly connected, the occasion being the hearing of questions of law and ar-
...gument in his case before Judge Nelson. The complaint against him is sending "Leaves of Grass" and other obscene litera-
...ture through the mails. Mr. G. W. Searle opened proceedings by the presentation of a motion to quash, and also a demurrer to the indictment. He claimed that the grand jury was not properly drafted, and also objected to the presence of the District Attorney in the grand-jury room when that body was deliberating on the ques-
...tion of indicting a complained-of party. He argued that if the Government had counsel in the grand-jury room to suggest points to jury, the defendant should also be allowed a similar privilege. He quoted authorities to prove that it was not legal for the Govern-
...ment attorney to be present at such times. At this point Mr. J. Storer Cobb asked for a continuance of the case on the ground that Messrs. Pickering and Searle had re-
...tired from Mr. Heywood's defense, and that he (Cobb) had not sufficient knowledge of the case to go on with it. The court then inquired why Mr. Searle was ar-
...guing if he was not connected with the case, and was informed that he was introducing these points as precedents to be used in the trial of one O'Hearn, who is indicted for re-
...fusing to answer the questions of a Super-
...visor. After considerable cross-questioning and explanations all the counsel retired from the case. Mr. Heywood then announced his intention of appearing in his own behalf, and desired a continuance until the March term in order to allow time to prepare his defense. The case was thus continued, and the free-
...love apostle and his admirers withdrew.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorit Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements caus-
ing back-ache, dragging-down sensations, ner-
vous and general debility, it is a sovereign rem-
edy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

THE OLD YEAR.

Cities and Villages Counting up the Results of the Year's Business.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 1.—The year just going into history marks one of the most important epochs in the struggle of this city towards metropolitan proportions. Health has been good, people prosperous and happy, business enlarged, and the city rapidly extended. The boom which struck the place four years ago boomed mighti-
ly in 1882, and will long be remembered by the citizens as an almost unchecked march toward the goal of her ambition. While no new rail-
roads have been built, over $500,000 have been expended in providing better facilities for en-
tering and doing business in the city, handling of freight, and accommodation for the traveling public. Among the new improvements has been the erection of a large and handsome union depot, one large freight depot, with others in the course of erection, not included in the estimate, and a generally better appreciation of the wants of the traveling and shipping public. All report good business, and the general increase of business among the ten railroads centering here may be placed at about 33 per cent. Peo-
ria's street-railway system has been extended about seven miles in all, and a proposition is now before the Council looking to the establish-
ment of a cable line of railway through the business part of the city. Four million dollars have been expended during 1882 in the erection of new buildings, some of them of notable im-
portance, among which may be mentioned an opera-house costing $100,000, and two business blocks costing over $100,000 each. A hotel—a much-needed improvement—is in course of erec-
tion, the cost of which will be $220,000. In the item of building there is an increase of 50 per cent over 1881. The wholesale trade shows a marked increase over any preceding year. A gain is reported in every branch. Not only so, but the territory covered by Peoria wholesalers has been largely increased, extending to points in Nebraska and Kansas. The aggregate in-
crease in all departments of the wholesale trade over 1881 is 45 per cent. While there is a falling off in receipts of live-stock business at this point of 28 per cent, the amount of business done was greater. The transactions on the market amounted to $11,-
900,000 in the year just closing, while in 1881 it was but $8,000,000—an increase of 33 per cent. The receipts of corn at this point have been a smaller, but the oats receipts are 1,000,000 bush-
els larger. The falling off in corn receipts amounted to about 20 per cent. The value of membership on the Board of Trade has increased 40 per cent. But one house is engaged in the business of pork-packing, which did a business this year of $1,500,000, against a business last year of $1,600,000. A large gain is reported in manufactures in everything save the manufacture of grape-
sugar and glucose. This decrease was occa-
sioned by the burning of one of the largest factories. Outside of this industry the per cent of gain in manufactures is 30. Several new factories have been largely extended, in many cases doubled their capacity, and several large manufactories are in course of erection. The amount of manufacturing business done here was near $40,000,000. The retail trade has in-
creased proportionately with the population, showing that the gain in the number of resi-
dents has been about 20 per cent. The trans-
actions of real estate recorded total up as an aggregate of over $4,500,000—an increase of 40 per cent as compared with 1881. The report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending June 30, 1882, shows the rapid in-
crease in the business of this office. The latter part of September showed a decline of about 30,000 barrels. Its present production is less than 2,000 barrels. Nothing like it was ever before known in the history of petroleum. The failure of Grandin Well No. 2 and the Murphy well, with the rapid decline of Gran-
din No. 1 and the Reno & Anchor Oil Com-
pany's wells, stamps the Forest County oil-
pool as being very light-waisted, and a poor rival of the late Warren field territory. Un-
less some permanent, reliable field can be discovered soon the production will continue to decline, and, as a consequence, the price is bound to go up.

LAST WEEK'S EXCHANGES.

The Clearings of the Country Unusually Small, Even for a "Short Week"—A Year's Figures.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—From the *Post:* The fol-
lowing table shows the total gross exchanges of the twenty-six leading clearing-houses in the United States for the week ending Sat-
urday, Dec. 30:

New York	$620,913,597	Indianapolis	1,873,000
Boston	97,705,338	Cleveland	1,855,209
Philadelphia	68,236,411	Hartford	1,730,722
Chicago	28,027,345	Memphis	1,194,539
Cincinnati	16,930,100	New Haven	1,023,500
St. Louis	14,825,705	Peoria	1,019,054
New Orleans	12,580,722	Columbus	962,161
San Francisco	14,068,444	Portland	944,047
Baltimore	11,877,777	Worcester	914,161
Pittsburg	7,904,423	Springfield	660,450
Louisville	3,422,329	Lowell	402,642
Milwaukee	3,413,000	Syracuse	394,141
Kansas City	2,671,300		
Providence	2,065,200	Total	$889,763,376

As compared with the corresponding week of last year the clearings show a percentage of decrease of 23.5, against a decrease of 18.5 per cent last week and an increase of 20.4 the previous week. The entire volume of ex-
changes for the year just closed was $61,543,-
443,048, against $64,332,186,128 in 1881, a fall-
ing off of 4.3 per cent. The most remarkable increase of the year was that at Kansas City, which shows a gain of 43.5 per cent, fol-
lowed by Pittsburg with 34.3, Lou-
ell with 33.5, and Syracuse with 20.2. Among other cities which show a gain are Philadelphia, 2.3; Chicago, 0.7; Cincinnati, 6.1; St. Louis, 3.7; San Francis-
co, 5.1; Milwaukee, 5.3; Cleveland, 9.9; Mem-
phis, 1.3; Columbus, 8.8. New York shows a decrease of 5.4 per cent. Last year it showed an increase of 26.6 per cent over 1880. Boston shows the large decrease of 14.1, against an increase of 27.2 per cent last year. New Orleans makes a decrease of 7; Balti-
more, 6.3; Louisville, 2.3; and Indianapolis 7.3. Hartford, Peoria, and Portland make fairly large exhibits.

JEFFERSON.

Loyal proceedings having failed to estop the Town High-School Trustees from the construc-
tion of a suitable high-school building at Mon-
tross, bids previously received for the work have been opened and the award made for the building complete. Joseph Fletcher received the contract for $16,950. The building is to be sixty-three feet front and fifty-five feet in depth, with basement and three stories, the up-
per story to be arranged for a hall or audience room. It is to be built of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and mansard roof with cupola. The work is to be completed on or before June 1, and it is proposed to have the furnishing done and all school apparatus provided in time for the opening of the school at the commencement of the next school year. The bonds provided for will probably be issued at once, the pro-
ceeds of the sale of which will be immediately available to meet the expenses.

Diphtheria has been quite prevalent in parts of the village for several weeks. A few cases only have proved fatal, and its spread is being checked.

N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper An-
nual contains full statistics of all newspapers in the United States and Canada, descriptions of every county and State and populations from the census of 1880. Three dollars a year post-
paid. N. N. Ayer & Son, Advertising Agents, Philadelphia.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND that black fur hand-bag on or near Ellis-av. Fri-
day morning will return the contents, especially and postal-card, it will be a favor; $5 reward if the whole is left at DR. TUCKER'S, No. 50 Thirty-fifth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES A HOME for a little girl 12 years of age in a respectable family to be as one of the family, with the privilege of going to school. Address S 61, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 154 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH, AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $4; coats, $5; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., Merchant Tailors, 191 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A MEDIUM SIZED well-bred black-and-tan dog. Address F 22, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE CON-
sultation, also advice to those not able to ad-
vance attorney's fees and cost, call on CORALL & SPENCER, Room 18, 100 Randolph-st.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GEN-
eral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of ab-
stracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 653. Evening consultation at residence, 192 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLEC-
tion of claims in city and country.—Skilful at-
torneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—
Will sell this week half million feet of lumber; now on piles in lumber district; a well-assorted stock of common and upper grades at 10 per cent below Chicago wholesale list. Address LUMBERMAN, 158 Monroe-st., Room 33.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and sub-
urbs, we have established Branch Offices, as desig-
nated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as ordered at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3561 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
125 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. A. R. Simms, Book-
sellers and Stationers.
3097 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson A. Lasher, Druggist.
3109 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first.—H. W. Buchman.
3460 STATE-ST., Branch Store. Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland.—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
332 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen.—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
493 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon.—L. Schrei-
ber, Druggist.
892 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. G. Drueck, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina.—H. F. Krafft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams.—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Sawtelle, Druggist.
240 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnischsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln.—H. C. Her-
rick, Jeweler, Spectacles, and Fancy Goods.
192 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana.—August Drueck, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
638 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina.—R. Still, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio.—Gale & Blondi, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division.—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Wil-
liams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Good-
win & Snow, Druggists.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-
Office and Drug Store.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—The total tonnage built here in 1882 was 7,754, a gain of 4,374 over the previous year.

DRY OIL-WELLS.

A Decrease in Production of Twenty Thousand Barrels as Compared with November.

...Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 1.—The monthly re-
port compiled by the newspapers of the oil regions is a very bullish article. It shows that, while one year ago the production of the entire oil region was 85,000 barrels, it is today at least 2,000 barrels below that figure, having in the meantime been as high as 110,-
000 barrels per day, the Cherry Grove field having caused the advance to the higher figure. The production in all the old fields is declining rapidly, and the 17,000 wells now in the entire region will not average four barrels each. It is true that the report shows the new production of December exceeded that of November by 1,686½ barrels, but this increase was due to wells brought in during the month in the Baltown and Cooper tract districts, and it has been pretty conclusively shown that they amount to even less than old Cherry Grove wells in real importance. The production of Cherry Grove wells at one time amounted to nearly 40,000 barrels per day. That was in the latter part of August. The latter part of September showed a decline of about 30,000 barrels. Its present production is less

The Tribune.

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Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Annie Pixley in "Miss."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Minnie Palmer in "My Sweetheart."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Mrs. Langtry in "The Honeymoon."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Nat Goodwin and E. F. Thorne in the "Black Flag."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Milton Nobles in "The Phœnix."

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Tom Thumb and Troupe at 1:30 and 7 p. m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883.

FAIR weather and stationary or higher temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY was very generally celebrated throughout the Union, and appears to have lost none of its social and holiday features. The colored people of the South kept the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation with appropriate ceremonies.

IT is understood in Washington that Mr. Kasson, on behalf of the special committee of which he is acting Chairman, will report favorably on the Pendleton Civil-Service Reform bill, and will not attempt to antagonize it with his own bill.

THE special election to fill the vacancy in the representation of the Seventeenth Ohio District in Congress caused by the death of Mr. J. T. Updegraff occurs today. The chances are good for the election of the Republican candidate, but the stay-at-home vote may possibly defeat him.

THE usual crop of shooting and cutting matches was realized in Chicago yesterday. About 5 o'clock in the morning a police officer named O'Shea, while attempting to quell a disturbance on South Halsted street, was shot in the leg by one of the participants in the row. He managed to put a bullet into his assailant's arm, and the would-be murderer was arrested. A crowd of drunken Italians inaugurated a carving-bee in a South Clark street dive, in the course of which performance one of the children of sunny Italy was stabbed in the back by a compatriot.

A TRAGIC incident marked the new year at Washington. Elisha Allen, the Hawaiian Minister and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, fell dead at the White House, where he had attended the President's reception, the supposed cause of death being heart-disease. Mr. Allen was a native of Salem, Mass., and was in his 70th year. He was Speaker of the Maine Assembly nearly fifty years ago, and was elected as a Whig to the Twenty-seventh Congress. In 1849 he was appointed Consul at Honolulu, since which time he has been prominently identified with Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Allen possessed the full confidence of King Kalakaua, and was largely instrumental in obtaining the passage of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty with this country.

MRS. RINGENARY, a German woman living in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, has given her musical sisters a bright and shining example of what a woman may do. For a long time she worked with her husband in the mines, drilling and blasting coal, receiving ordinary laborer's wages. Recently she purchased a horse and wagon, and is now hauling coal and supplying the local trade of the town. This woman is a violinist, and she frequently has displayed her talent at parties and concerts. We would not recommend that all woman musicians go to driving coal-carts when otherwise engaged, but as the musical market is now overstocked would it not be well for them to have some other occupation at which they can employ themselves when they are not in demand for playing or singing? As for men musicians, we have no hesitation in saying that many of them would do well to devote their entire attention to coal-carts.

A LARGE house—not a crowded one—greeted the first appearance in Chicago of Mrs. Langtry at Haverly's Theatre last evening. The disposition manifested by the audience, which contained a proportion of fashionable people unusually large for a New-Year's night, was one of cool and critical fairness—a determination to judge intelligently and without premature enthusiasm of the lady's claims to consideration as an actress and a beauty. The heartiest burst of applause bestowed in the course of the performance was evoked by the country-dance which ends the third act of "The Honeymoon," and to this extent at least Mrs. Langtry may be said to have "made a hit." That she is neither a great beauty nor a great actress, but is a reasonably pretty woman of refined and ladylike stage presence and limited stage-training, is doubtless a fair summary of the popular verdict in reference to "the Jersey Lily's" début in Chicago.

HJALMAR H. BOYESEN, the Norwegian author, has recently written a letter in which he explains the differences between the Norwegian Storthing and the King of Sweden, and corrects some erroneous impressions which have been very prevalent. He says there is no quarrel between the Storthing and the Swedish Government, but merely with Oscar, who is King both of Sweden and Norway. The cause of the differences with the King he states as follows: Some years ago the Storthing passed a bill giving the Crown Ministers seats in Parliament. The King vetoed it twice, but the Storthing passed it each time over his veto. The Norwegian Constitution makes every bill a law which passes three successive Storthings. King Oscar tried to evade the provisions of the Constitution by claiming that in the case of a constitutional amendment he possessed the right of absolute veto, and he accordingly refused to promulgate the new law. The Norwegian people were very indignant, and, under the leadership of Björnsen, they protested against the usurpations of the King, and gave voice to their protest by an overwhelming Liberal victory at the polls. The issue involved in this election was resistance to the attempt of the King to nullify their Constitution, and does not involve any purpose to detach Norway from the Crown.

M. LEON GAMBETTA.

The necrology of the New Year begins its long and sad list with one of the most eminent names in the world of statesmanship, that of M. Léon Gambetta, who has been so closely identified with the Republic, and who has made such a strong impression upon the history of his time that men in future will speak of the France of Gambetta's day as they now speak of the France of Napoleon's day. The great statesman, next only in greatness to Prince Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone, died at 3:30 a. m. on Monday, just as the New Year was dawning upon his politically distracted country. The details and incidents of his life have already been printed in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and it only remains to briefly locate his place and influence in current history.

First and foremost of all, it is unquestionable that M. Gambetta was the soul and heart of the French Republic in the minds of the French people, whatever opposition may have existed to him on the part of ambitious or jealous political leaders, and it will be fortunate for those people if French Republicanism do not perish with him for lack of a leader strong enough to supply his place. He was an ambitious man, but behind his ambition he had courage, sense, and unquestioned love for the Republic, and he had the good fortune to so impress the French people with his Republicanism that they trusted him and relied upon him even in his latter days of Ministerial defeat. They knew that he possessed what so many of the French leaders have lacked—coolness and courage in trying emergencies. When Germany poured her legions over the French frontier he was the very soul of resistance, and to him more than to any other was it due that when the waves of war had retired a Republic rather than a monarchy rose out of the débris of confusion. He was as inflexible an enemy to the Monarchists as he was to the Germans. When MacMahon was made President, and it became apparent that he was seeking to use the army for a military despotism, under cover of which he could prolong his power and undermine the Republic, the people of France, who had not yet forgotten the burdens heaped upon them by Louis Napoleon, turned to him as their leader, and he was not recreant to the trust. His brilliant victory made him the idol of the French people. His defeat upon the issues of electoral reform and the revision of the Constitution did not invalidate his Republicanism, did not make him any the less admired by the people, or any less necessary to them for advice and action in emergency. He still held the Republic above danger with one hand, and with the other held down the frantic and fanatical rabble who would hurl everything into common ruin. He could be spared as a Minister, but not as a leader, and no Ministerial defeat could shelve him as it does smaller men.

He has passed away at a most inauspicious time for France. He leaves behind him a President, old, broken down in health, infirm in purpose, and possessed of little power; a Ministry, the weakest France has ever had—a mere makeshift, bridging over the time until the political confusion shall so far settle as to indicate the men who are competent to administer the Republic; a treasury well-nigh bankrupted by official ignorance and extravagance; a foreign colonial policy which does not have the confidence of the people; a seething mass of agitation and discontent among the lower classes which has but just been quieted and may break out again any time; and the Republic without the man who has yet shown the qualities essential to be a great leader and to make its foundations strong and permanent. In great emergencies, however, great men suddenly come to the front who were not expected. It may be so in France, but the outlook for the Republic is not encouraging.

THE PROPOSED BANKRUPT LAW.

The protest signed by 1,280 business firms of New York City, to be followed by like protests from persons residing in all the other cities of the country, against the enactment of either of the proposed Bankrupt laws now pending before Congress, has been presented to the Senate.

The objects and aims of a bankrupt law are, ordinarily, few and most commendable. Stated in a few words they are, substantially, that where a person engaged in business shall find himself in debt beyond his means of payment he shall be entitled to go into court, state the facts, and, surrendering all his assets, be discharged from his debts; or, in case he refuse to do this voluntarily, that the creditors may be entitled to institute the legal proceedings to compel him to so into liquidation. This embodies all that can be accomplished or ought to be accomplished by a bankrupt law, and it would seem to be a matter which in the hands of the court and the authority of the law should be easily and promptly executed.

Experience, however, has shown that such a plain matter-of-fact proceeding requires a vast array of legislation, a distinct code of law, the expenditure of large sums of money, extraordinary delays, including the consumption or waste of the bankrupt's estate, and the loss to the creditors of the major part of their claims. To execute a humane and just law, experience has shown that the employment of a large number of officers and the payment of fees immense (whether taken separately or in the aggregate) is necessary, and that practically an act of bankruptcy involves the creation of new offices and new incomes, and by its slow proceedings affords dishonest debtors, directly or by collusion with dishonest creditors, an escape from justice altogether.

The struggle between the two bills now pending in Congress seems to have taken the form of a controversy between two classes of attorneys—that is, between the representatives of two opposing legal trades-unions—as to which bill will prove eventually the more profitable for the legal profession. The hostility between the advocates of these bills has already arrested, if it has not defeated, the passage of either.

It seems strange that in a body like the Senate, composed of eminent lawyers, the majority of whom have been Judges, there should be such a difference of opinion as to which bill is best calculated to provide for the execution of such a simple formula as an act of honest bankruptcy.

These merchants of New York have concluded that where such a radical difference of opinion exists among the members of the legal profession the line of safety is to have no law on the subject. An honest debtor, as a general thing, will never have any serious difficulty in having an inexpensive, prompt, and equitable settlement with his creditors. In such a case the creditors can always depend on getting all the estate which the debtor has to divide, and experience has shown that this is far in excess of the dividends of the bankrupt court.

The petitioners who oppose the enactment of either of the bankrupt laws now pending in Congress state some facts and reasons which are the result of long and in some respects costly experience. Thus, though the Bankrupt law of 1867 professedly secured to creditors an equitable division of the bankrupt estate, they insist that it had no such results. They say:

> In practice, however, we find that it has not prevented fraudulent preferences, and the possibility of obtaining a discharge by the payment of a small dividend—or frequently none—has proved a constant temptation to dishonest persons to contract large debts and enter into wild speculation, looking to the Bankrupt act for a compromise and discharge, while we regret to represent that this course of action has been facilitated by the collusion of dishonest creditors with the aid of dishonest attorneys.

After referring to the delays and frauds perpetrated under the law, and to the fact that more equitable settlements were made in the absence of such law than under it, they say:

> Upon this point careful estimates have revealed the fact that the average percentage of dividends from the estates of bankrupt merchants, prior to the passage of the Bankrupt act in 1867, was about 35 per cent, and that during the existence of said law the average per cent collected was less than 10 per cent, while outside of the principal cities it was less than 5 per cent.

To these statements the remonstrants add the following emphatic declarations:

> Third—The practical effect of past bankrupt laws was to destroy confidence on the part of capitalists and damage the credit system. From the year 1856 to 1857 various amendments were made to the Bankrupt law, until it became so unsettled and difficult to understand that in 1878 it was repealed. This repeal, together with the resumption of specie payment, revived business, and the whole country was never in a better or more prosperous condition than at present.
>
> Fourth—Our first National Bankruptcy act was passed in the year 1800, and was repealed in 1803. A second Bankruptcy act was passed Aug. 19, 1841, and this was repealed in 1843, after which a general revival in commercial affairs ensued, which continued with temporary disturbances to the period of the War of 1861.
>
> Fifth—It was a well-established fact that during the period of the last Bankrupt act, in anticipation of bankruptcy the assets of the bankrupt were very frequently hypothecated. Hence no assets except such as might be purchased as advertised in the daily papers for the estate of bankrupts. The nominal assets proved worthless or nearly so.

The previous bankrupt laws have been in the nature of jubilee acquittals, and the same effect would have been substantially reached had Congress omitted the parade and cost of bankrupt legislation and passed an act of general amnesty to all debtors.

The fact that a bankrupt bill is pending tends greatly to the disturbance of credit. It leads to a dishonest preparation for bankruptcy on the one hand and to a denial of credit on the other. The best bankrupt law is that which secures to an honest debtor a prompt and equitable settlement with his creditors, and which, in cases of a dishonest or suspicious insolvency or assignment, is followed by a lack of future credit. When a failing debtor forfeits the confidence of the trade, and experiences as a consequence a loss of credit, there is a moral restraint and punishment imposed upon him far more effective than any attached to a wholesale bankrupt law.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE BILLS.

The Special Committee on Civil-Service Reform in the House has now in its hands two bills—the one already passed by the Senate and one prepared originally by Mr. Kasson, but modified materially under Democratic and other influences unfavorable to the work of reform. It is expected that this committee will report today, and this report will be largely a test of the sincerity of the committee, and to some extent of the House, in regard to civil-service reform. If the preponderating sentiment in Congress is in favor of establishing personal fitness and permanent tenure of office during good behavior as the basis of the Government service, then the obvious thing to do now is to adopt the Senate bill. This course should be taken, not because the Senate bill is comprehensive and perfect, nor even because it is the best measure which could be devised in behalf of radical reform, but because it is an important step in the right direction, and because it has already passed one House of Congress, and to this extent has a better chance of becoming a law than the Kasson bill has, or any other measure which may be suggested anew. If the House shall proceed with an independent scheme for civil-service reform, exhaust several weeks in discussing the subject, and finally send a new bill to the Senate for consideration, there will simply be a cross-fire of reform professions, out of which no agreement will come; and the present short session of Congress, which ends March 4, will lapse without providing any reform measure after all the bluster of patriotism and all the display of political virtue which the subject has elicited during the last few weeks.

The Pendleton bill, so called, is certainly as much calculated as the so-called Kasson bill to inaugurate the work of reforming the prevailing practice of appointing and removing subordinate employés of the Government to suit partisan, factional, or personal interests. Its terms reach, it is true, only a few thousand clerks and employés in the departments at Washington and some of the larger Government establishments (where fifty persons are employed) outside of the Capitol. But the classes included within the terms of the bill are made up of those who ought in all cases to be free from the arbitrary rule of party or the favoritism of bosses; they make up the working force of the Government service, attain skill through experience, and become valuable to the Government; they also become entitled through competent and faithful service to protection against discharge at the behest of party or the demand of some second-rate politician. The provisions for competitive examination of a practical character, for the term of probation previous to absolute appointment, and for promotion on the basis of merit constitute a system which will fully protect employés from arbitrary removal, and which, once in good working order in the departments, will be extended with proper modification to a host of Government servants (such as the 45,000 Postmasters now appointed by the department) who are exempt from the regulations of the present bill.

The reason why the Senate bill should be used in the House in preference to that which has already been discussed is because it furnishes at least as good a basis as the other for legislation on the subject in hand, and because its adoption, however it may be amended, will be more likely to lead to an agreement between the two Houses than if each House start in by adopting a separate measure. The Senate is now committed to the principles involved in the bill it has sent to the House, and any amendments which may be made in the line of a more thorough reform can scarcely afford a cause for non-agreement. There is one defect in the Senate bill which the House may proceed to correct with great advantage to the cause of civil-service reform. The Senate bill provides that the recommendations of Senators or Representatives shall not be considered in making the examinations or appointments "under this act." The Senators could agree to this clause without exercising any great amount of abnegation, because the clerks and employés affected by this act are under obligation in the main to the Representatives for the places they hold. If the members of the House accept the very proper condition imposed in this bill as it stands, they might go further and ask the Senators to sacrifice some of their patronage, and, indeed, to agree to an amendment which should exclude and punish the interference of both Senators and Representatives in official appointments of all grades, require members of Congress to limit their recommendations to cases where the President shall in writing ask their opinion, and to withhold their opposition in all cases until the nomination to the Senate shall give the members of that body the constitutional right to confirm or reject. This single provision for the suppression of Congressional solicitations, importunities, criticisms, threats, and all manner of interference in the distribution of patronage would probably accomplish as much in the way of reforming the upper grades of the civil service as is expected from competitive examination for the lower grades.

The course that shall be taken in the House within the next few days will test the real temper of Congress with regard to civil-service reform, and determine pretty certainly whether any adequate measure may be expected from the present Congress. The hope for such a result may as well be abandoned if the House persist in proceeding upon independent lines.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Illinois Legislature will convene at Springfield tomorrow. Its first business will be to organize; its next to elect a successor to Senator Davis in the United States Senate; after that, to proceed promptly with such legislation as the necessities of the State Government and the ascertained demands of the people suggest.

One of the first things to do incidental to organization is to adopt a resolution declaring Judge Bradwell to have been elected and to be entitled to one of the three seats in the Lower House from the Third Senatorial District. The recount of the votes, made according to provision of the statutes, shows that Bradwell received 157 votes more than were given to McNally, who received the certificate on an alleged majority of forty-nine and one-half votes in a hurried, careless count which, as the recount proves, omitted several hundred votes altogether. Under these conditions it will be an outrage not merely upon Judge Bradwell, but upon the Republican majority in the Legislature, to keep him out of the seat to which he was clearly elected. He should be admitted at once by resolution of the majority; then let McNally do the contesting if there is to be any. This proceeding will make the Republican majority so decided that the rivalry for the Senatorial succession need occasion no alarm.

The contest for Judge Davis' seat in the United States Senate is free for all. There are no vested rights in this case. The retirement of Judge Davis is simply a matter of course, because he is not in political affiliation with the majority party of the State. No one has a mortgage upon the place. The effort to make out Gov. Cullom and Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton ineligible on account of the constitutional provision forbidding officers of this State to be candidates for other offices will be of no avail; the State of Illinois cannot impose any restrictions that will hold upon Congressional or National positions. If either Gov. Cullom or Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton can secure a majority of the Republican caucus he will be entitled to the Republican vote, and may be lawfully elected. But in each of these cases there is certainly an implied promise to fill out the term of the State office which has been accepted at the hands of the people, and unless Mr. Cullom or Mr. Hamilton stands head and shoulders above the others competing for the Senate place the possession of the State office and their duties to the people involved therein should furnish good ground for objecting to the transfer of either of them from State service to a United States position. All this is for the Republican members of the Legislature to decide. Nor is it by any means necessary in making up the comparative proportions of Gov. Cullom or Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton to limit the test to the avowed and active candidates, such as Mr. Raum or ex-Gov. Oglesby; the members of the Legislature are at full liberty to go outside the list that political managers have prepared for them, and select for the United States Senate the very best man they can find within the boundaries of the State; indeed, this is just what they ought to do.

When the fight over the Senatorial succession shall have been fought and won, THE TRIBUNE will have something to say about the legislation expected this winter. It is already evident that two subjects will loom up from the start with a popular backing and an urgency of merit which will not permit either party in the Legislature to ignore them. One of these is to fix a minimum price for saloon licenses, which shall be collected by the cities and towns throughout the State; the other is to agree upon such changes in the criminal code and the practice in the criminal courts as shall assure the speedy trial of persons accused of crime and the enforcement of adequate punishment in case of conviction. These two subjects will probably be the most important of all that shall come before the Legislature, and members should prepare now not only to get on the right side but to be active and aggressive in the work.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

Mr. Labouchère, the editor of the London *Truth*, has made a powerful appeal for Egypt in the columns of his paper, and denounces without stint any policy which looks to the occupation of that country by an English army to force the Egyptians, without regard to their wishes, "to pay taxes which are to be devoted to the payment of interest on a most iniquitous debt, collected and administered by Frenchmen." The details of this debt, how unjustly it was incurred, how mercilessly and relentlessly, even to the use of the lash, the Control collected the interest, and what frauds were practiced by bondholders in getting possession of the bonds, have more than once been exposed in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. It has literally been blood-money wrung from a sufferme, starving, bleeding people, who never authorized their profligate ruler to contract it, either of themselves or through their representatives. It was a debt incurred in part upon the personal responsibility of the ruler, in part through the heavy bribes paid to the Sultan and other officials. Mr. Labouchère contributes additional information as to the corrupt and infamous manner in which these bonds were issued:

> I see various estimates made of the money received by Ismail from his loans. These calculations are based upon the amount realized in cash by the sale of the bonds. The case is in reality very far worse than it appears. Ismail used to issue Treasury bills. This mode of raising money would go on for two or three years. As the volume of the bills increased the amount realized by their sale would become less and less. At length their sale at any price would be almost impossible. Those in existence would fall in value until a Treasury bill worth nominally £100 might be bought for £20. Then came the moment for a financial operation, and those intending to be concerned in it would purchase Treasury bills at a discount of 80 per cent. Having provided themselves with a large number, a loan would be issued, but there would be a clause in the contract that Treasury bills might be paid as subscription in lieu of cash. The last of Ismail's loans was supposed to produce 85 per cent of its nominal value. But by means of the Treasury-bill trick it produced much less. Supposing a person had bought £200 worth of Treasury bills for £160, he should pay these in lieu of cash for bonds; and in this way his £160 investment would be converted into bonds of the nominal value of close upon £1,000. Unless Ismail was very much baited at the time, he made himself a present of a number of Treasury bills just before the issue of the last loan, and then, with them, subscribed largely for its bonds.

Trickery, fraud, and corruption of every sort characterized the issue of these bonds, and the enforcement of payment of the interest coupons entailed persecution, injustice, and brutality of every sort. The cunning knave and the brutal taskmaster joined hands in stripping the wretched fellaheen to pay the debts of a monster of profligacy and cruelty, and if there could be anything further in the way of cruelty it would be the maintenance of an English army in that country to enable French administrators to go on with this system of collection.

The policy suggested by Mr. Labouchère as that which England should follow has much to recommend it, and could be easily tried. If it failed, permanent occupation could be substituted. Mr. Labouchère would have the annual tribute paid to the Sultan discontinued, and the debt reduced to the mere unified bonds. Then he would extend the present system of law courts, insist upon the recognition of Ministerial responsibility by the Khedive, and giving the Chamber control of the finances, leaving the debt to be settled between Egypt and her creditors. As to the general policy he says:

> We are in Egypt: we have fought against the national aspirations. If we bolster up the Khedive we shall have the nation as our enemies. It is, therefore, our duty to establish the only Government recognized as legitimate by Liberals—viz.: one based upon representative institutions. Our military occupation ought not, at most, to last above six months. During that time we must organize a state of things so that all further interference will be unnecessary. There is no reason to doubt that the Egyptians are better able to govern themselves than are either we or the gang of Circassian and Turkish scamps who form the *entourage* of the Khedive. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the country was better governed during the short time that Arabi's Chamber of Notables exercised sway than at any previous period. We have a great opportunity to make English influence paramount in Egypt, by stepping forward and insisting upon the sound principle of Egypt for the Egyptians, and not for Sultans, Khedives, or European usurers. This influence would be a legitimate one, for it would be based upon the gratitude of the nation.

Mr. Labouchère's policy, as we have said, has much to commend it, and at least has justice on its side. It is settled on all sides that the *status quo* cannot be restored, and that reforms must be made. This dilema, however, occurs: The English Government cannot carry out any measure of justice towards the Egyptian people without the admission that it was unjust in making war against Arabi Bey, who had the entire Egyptian nation with him in his brief struggle to carry out the reforms which the English Government will sooner or later have to execute. If exact justice were done, the Sultan would be choked off, the Khedive would be restored to his throne on probation, Arabi Bey would be recalled from exile, and the Egyptians would be given a representative government, with power to settle their own obligations. If it should fail, then the plain remedy would be annexation.

THE CINCINNATI MARRIAGE.

The details of the consolidation of the Cincinnati *Commercial* and *Gazette* have already been printed in the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The editors of these two great papers—Mr. Murat Halstead and Deacon Richard Smith—are so well known, the one by his alleged wickedness and the other by his conspicuous goodness, which in some quarters has gained for him the sobriquet of "the truly good man," that their union of hands and hearts has aroused widespread comment. One journal has been moved to sneer at the combination and to assert that before long they will be found to occupy the relative positions of the monkey and the parrot, who, it will be remembered, took advantage of the temporary absence of their mistress to have "a h— of a time."

We do not anticipate any such result from this journalistic marriage. It is a well-known truth that opposits attract each other, and that the union of unlikes is often the happiest. Dark-haired men always like light-haired women. Tall women are very likely to marry short men and very thin women search out very fat men. Literary men often find women who are adepts only in cookery, and musical women nearly always marry men who do not know a symphony from a sardine. At first sight one would call such unions mesalliances and predict trouble and ultimate severance upon the ground of uncongeniality. This very rarely happens, because the two are complements to each other. One draws from the other what he or she lacks, and they are filled with mutual admiration as they contemplate the qualities absent in themselves. The general result is an average of happiness unknown to people who are like each other.

The rule will unquestionably hold true in this journalistic wedlock. Mr. Halstead has always been an impulsive, dashing, fiery courser, hard to hold; Deacon Smith has been equally conservative, and has held back in the traces. Mr. Halstead is an enemy of ice water, and has assailed it bitterly many a time. He is a faithful subject of Gambrinus, and he knows by experience the Gemüthlichkeit that prevails where the gnarled pretzels grow and the schooners of beer sail their foaming courses. The Deacon, on the other hand, was brought up on the sparkling crystal water, usually iced. He has all the stern devotion and inflexible morality which that diet provokes. Beer has made Mr. Halstead a cosmopolitan, a man of the world, and withal brilliant, agreeable, susceptible, picking up every gage of pleasure. Water has made the Deacon a stern, uncompromising Puritan, not a Praise-God Barebones, but a compound of the valor of Miles Standish and the goodness of Cotton Mather.

The editorial page of the paper will also gain the advantage of the double-pointed pen. Mr. Halstead has been known as a paragrapher of pungent epithets, glittering personalities, brilliant sallies, and trenchant epigrams. He has always marched light, leaving his impedimenta in the rear, and dashed at the enemy in quick cavalry charges. Deacon Smith has always attacked in solid column, pouring in heavy shot, sometimes continuing the battle several days after the enemy was completely demolished. Like Mr. Halstead, the Deacon is a paragrapher, with this difference, however: that, instead of three or four lines, his paragraphs are three or four columns long, and many of them are continued in our next. The average between the two, however, will be effective, and one of the Deacon's long and solid paragraphs, set round with a frame of Mr. Halstead's bright and showy arabesques, will be attractive and effective.

We see, therefore, no reason to doubt that Mr. Halstead and Mr. Smith will dwell in harmony together; that the Field-Marshal will impart to the *C.-G.* some of his own dash and brilliancy, and that the Deacon will tame down his impulsiveness, curb the luxuriance of his propensities, and by the example of his own homely virtues and gentle life restrain him in his wild career. He has sown his wild oats, and the Deacon will help him to harvest them, and together they will bring many sheaves of profit into their mutual garner. Those who are intended for each other in this rude world sooner or later find each other, however far and long they may travel apart. The later the discovery is made the surer is their success. THE TRIBUNE wishes them a happy and prosperous New-Year.

THOSE Connecticut people who know that the exterior of their Capitol building at Hartford has niches for the marble statues of twenty-two of the State's best men are beginning to wonder who are to be the immortals, and what sculptors shall chisel them. The statues are to be seven feet high, and their canopies and pedestals are already in place. There are also thirty-four medalion blocks of marble, when are to receive likenesses of distinguished Connecticut men, and seventeen tympans set in the walls of the building, which are meant for historical designs. As illustrations of the architect's idea, the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman were put in place by the Commissioners, also the profiles of Noah Webster and Horace Bushnell on medalions, and a tympanum picturing the famous old Charter Oak.

MANY people are surprised, says the London *Truth*, that the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir should be such wanderers on the face of the earth. The fact is, the Grand Duchess, who is young and imprudent, has long been amusing herself by making merry at the expense of the ladies of the St. Petersburg palace, and even of her imperial female cousins. A letter, addressed by her to a Russian Princess living in Paris, and in which she roasted most unmercifully the "cat," the "mouse," the "toad," and the "glowworm" (nicknames which designate some of the aforesaid ladies, was intercepted by one of the Generals attached to the *Cabinet Noir*, who handed it over to the Czar. The Empress was terribly angry, and insisted on the Grand Duchess Vladimir being sent for some time out of the country.

THE feat of George Hutchins, a Boston fireman, will bring him a medal. It was performed at the burning of a gun-store, described the other day by telegraph. It was impossible to keep the people far away from the building, although they were told that it contained explosives. The firemen learned just where the stock of powder was kept, and Hutchins volunteered to go in after it. He climbed through a window, got down on his knees, and crept toward the spot to which he had been directed. The smoke was stifling and blinding. His hands touched one huge copper-box containing powder, and he carried it out. Then he went back for another box. The copper burned his fingers, and as he sprang out the flames followed him, but the powder was safe under the effect of a powerful stream of water.

CONCERNING the battle-flag of the Confederacy, Carlton McCarthy's book upon "Soldiers' Life" speaks as follows: "The first three flags received were made of ladies' dresses by the Misses Carey, of Baltimore and Alexandria, at their residences and the residences of friends, as soon as they got a description of the design adopted. One of the Misses Carey sent the flag she made to Gen. Beauregard. Gen. Beauregard sent the flag he received at once to New Orleans for safe-keeping. After the fall of New Orleans Mrs. Beauregard sent the flag by a Spanish man-of-war, then lying in the river opposit New Orleans, to Cuba, where it remained till the close of the War, when it was returned to Gen. Beauregard, who presented it for safe-keeping to the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans."

CHIEF-JUSTICE PARK, of Connecticut, has rendered a decision upon the black ballots voted in the recent municipal election at New Haven, throwing them out as "clearly, palpably unlawful"—thus necessitating a recount, and probably electing the Republican candidates. The test cases were those of City-Auditor Kimberly, contesting the election of Lake, and John H. Whiting, contesting the reelection of City-Clerk Pigott. Chief-Justice Park found that the statute requiring a ballot printed on white paper was constitutional, and applied to municipal elections; and that the black ballots were intended to "do the very mischief the statute was intended to remedy." He moreover ruled that the questions submitted would not admit of being sent to a jury.

THE increase of perjury in English courts suggests to the London *Spectator* a story of the way a Danish magistrate once suppressed perjury under his jurisdiction: "One day an English friend seated beside him on the bench noticed that every witness jumped immediately after uttering a palpable lie. He asked the reason, and the magistrate, after a caution, revealed his secret: 'My orderly stands behind the witness, and, whenever I put my left hand to my ear, that indicates that the evidence is false, and he runs a pin into him.' The sting of conscience in this material form proved effectual, and the magistrate, who died honored throughout Denmark, in three years turned an Alsatia into one of the most orderly and law-abiding of communities. He could always get the truth."

THE growth of the anthracite-coal trade has been something marvelous. In 1842 only 1,000,000 tons were mined. Ten years ago an effort was made to reach what was considered the highest point that could possibly be attained—namely: the shipment of 20,000,000 tons. That was considered as much as the market could take at any time. The product fell short of that quantity, however, as the output for 1872 was 19,660,778 tons. But that was considered a great year's work. Now it is nearly 30,000,000, and who shall say what it may be ten years hence? The year just closing has been one of unusual prosperity in the coal regions, and the indications are that next season will also be a very active one.

THE *beau-monde* of Berlin is busily engaged at present in discussing the somewhat eccentric conduct of the fashionable beauty and great court-favorit, the Countess G. One of the Countess' kitchen-maids having been caught in the act of giving her sweetheart a handsome supply of victuals from her mistress' larder, the Countess proceeded to administer a severe chastisement to the erring damsel with a hunting-whip. The aggrieved scullery-maid went to a doctor, who bound up her wounds and gave her a certificate of injury, on which she sued, and, to the amazement of Berlin, caused the Countess to be mulcted in heavy damages.

IN spite of Mr. Howells' remark that we could not at this day endure the familiarity of Dickens and Thackeray, it has just been shown in a New York court that Dickens still has influence. In the Saratoga County Court, last week, the counsel for a prisoner charged with robbery tried to prove an alibi whereupon District-Attorney Van Rensselaer procured a copy of the "Pickwick Papers," and read to the jury the interview between Sam Weller and his father, in which the old man informs his son that "There is nothing like a alybi." Dickens' sketch had more effect on the jury than a dozen chapters of the penal code would have had, and they quickly found the prisoner guilty.

M. STANISLAUS MARTIN states that, as the result of an experiment on three different criminals sentenced to death, who accepted the scientific trial in preference to hanging, No. 1, nourished exclusively on tea, lived three years, and then died. He had become almost a skeleton, and was in a transparent condition. No. 2, who lived on coffee, died in two years, burned as if an interior fire had calcined him. No. 3 lived on chocolate for eight months, and died in a very advanced state of rottenness, and as it were, devoured by worms.

THE late Archbishop of Canterbury was President of the Church Funeral-Reform Association, which has for its object the making of funerals more Christian in their character and more economical in their expense. The Archbishop, on his deathbed, requested that his own funeral should be a "brief" one. The little church at Addington had no hangings of black, but was decorated with flowers.

A MISSOURI doctor reports to the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter* the case of a farmer who has nine children, the eldest of whom is 10 and the youngest 2 years of age. The list begins with the girl of 10 years; then come twins (boy and girl) of 8 years, twins (girls) of 6 years, a girl of 4, and finally triplets (all girls) 2 years old. Father, mother, and children are all in good health.

A MEDICAL PURVEYOR of the United States army at St. Louis says that the accumulation of worthless medicines disposed of from time to time by the Government is bought by dealers and resold to the trade.

ON the estate of Clyth, in Caithness, Scotland, on rent-day recently, 200 tenants assembled in front of the shooting-lodge, where Mr. Sharp, the proprietor, was waiting to receive his rents. A deputation demanded a revaluation of the holdings, which, they said, were excessively rented. The request was refused, Mr. Sharp denying that the condition of the tenants is bad. The landlord's answer having been communicated to the tenants, they unanimously resolved to pay no rent until they get a revaluation.

THE startling discovery has been made by M. Pasteur that the saliva of a person fasting is venomous, as it contains parasites which will inoculate. Breaking the fast dissolves the saliva of its poisonous quality, as the parasites are then taken into the stomach with the food. The eminent biologist gives for the present only the fact, and makes no attempt at explanation.

THE question, "How long is it necessary to keep children away from school after an infectious disease?" was answered recently by the Academy of Medicine of Paris. With scarlet-fever, diphtheria, measles, and small-pox, seclusion is to be maintained for forty days. Chicken-pox and mumps lose their contagious power after twenty-five days.

FEMALE children are sold from the establishment for foundlings at Canton, China, at 75 cents each. Their future may be imagined. This commerce is not approved of by the Government, it is said, but no means have been taken to crush it out.

NOTWITHSTANDING Prince Bismarck's objections, Roman letters are used in the text-books of Prussian schools.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Judge Folger is going to be married. His hopes to have a majority of one in the new house.

Senator Mahone has purchased a silver mine. It begins to look as though Mahone would now be hoist by his own assessments.

A Montreal man has sent several barrels of apples to Queen Victoria. A fund to purchase a bottle of pain-killer for the Queen should now be started.

Tyndall says that men and women existed on this earth 50,000,000 years before the date of Adam and Eve. Miss Anthony should not give her schoolmates away in this manner.

The students of Boston College are celebrating the holidays by giving a series of dramatic entertainments in the college hall. College students are proverbially reckless of other people's feelings.

Reports come by the way of Paris that King Humbert of Italy is sinking into a condition of confirmed melancholy. The King should not despair. Even the best of men will sometimes go for weeks and weeks without holding a flush.

Miss Emily Faithfull says it is a mistake to regard women as mere machines. Emily is correct. No machine has yet been invented that can buy a $15 hat for $11.97, and have a chromo of Washington crossing the Delaware thrown in.

The daughter of a wealthy Buffalo man quarreled with him and

FOREIGN.

All Europe Convulsed by the Death of Leon Gambetta.

Friends of Liberal Government Somewhat Cast Down by the Event.

German Newspapers Make No Attempt to Disguise Their Satisfaction.

A British Steamer Wrecked—Dillon's Resignation Postponed—Editor O'Brien's Trial.

Count Von Wimpffen's Suicide Caused by Financial Troubles—Hungary Desires Peace.

LEON GAMBETTA.

SUDDEN DEMISE OF THE STATESMAN.

Special Cable to New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Gambetta's death was so little apprehended yesterday that some of this morning's papers do not give it mention. Saturday's bulletin, signed by Drs. Charcot, Lannelongue, Trelate, and Siedey, and Paul Bert, represented his general condition as satisfactory, and that an operation was unnecessary. His friends became hopeful of his ultimate recovery. The improvement continued Sunday. The fever ceased and his morale was relatively good. Toward 6 p. m. Drs. Lannelongue and Sadey were telegraphed for, as the fever, accompanied by extreme debility, had reappeared. A hurried examination showed an alarming spread of the abdominal inflammation, and his case was pronounced hopeless. The doctors withdrew, prescribing alteratives, and returned to Ville d'Avray at 10 to find the diagnosis of the early evening confirmed, and that

SCIENCE WAS IMPOTENT

to cure or assuage the patient's terrible sufferings, which were borne with remarkable fortitude. At a little before 11 Dr. Lannelongue, thinking his patient might last until morning, left with MM. Arene and Arnaud. Almost immediately afterward the death agony commenced. His tortures exceeded description. Asthma impeded his respiration, and it was accompanied by intolerable thirst, bearing pains in the side, followed by a syncope, from which the patient never rallied. At 11 p. m. he was utterly unconscious, and at midnight he passed away in the presence of Dr. Fienzal, Paul Bert, MM. Spuller and Etienne, his servant Paul, and a lady, who, when his last breath had been drawn,

EMBRACED THE CORPSE FRANTICALLY.

The other assistants, overwhelmed with grief, wept silently. The corpse reposes on a bed. The eyes, which are wide open, preserve their customary expression, while the mouth seems mobile. The hair is thrown back from the forehead. There is no distortion in the features. Death has not disfigured his countenance. Perhaps had he been like ordinary mortals he might have recovered, but

HIGH LIVING

and excesses of all sorts had brought on diabetes, which was complicated with other disorders. The patient being asthmatic, the use of anesthetics was prescribed. Without anesthetics it was feared he would die during an operation. Besides, in the condition of his blood, gangrene was an inevitable consequence of an incision. He would as surely have died from the result of an operation as he did die of the disease, wherefore it was judged unwise to attempt what could only have increased his sufferings. This was the decision of his medical attendants.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION

not generally known was that of varicose veins on the left leg, the existence of which explains certain attitudes often severely commented upon as undignified. He was physically incapacitated from sitting straight in a chair. It is impossible to affirm until after the autopsy, which takes place today, that, as asserted by some persons, he had received a bullet in the abdomen. Still, without doubt, the wound in the arm was

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH,

and necessitated immobility, depriving him of the exercise prescribed as indispensable to one of his constitution and temperament, and continually threatened by cerebral congestion. It is whispered also that he disobeyed the medical order of a strict diet of milk and eggs. Throughout his illness his friends have sought to conceal the gravity of the situation, and above all the agency of a woman in the tragedy. Nevertheless no doubt is permissible that the shot which directly or indirectly caused his death was

FIRED BY A LADY

who is well known in Paris, and whose pseudonym, Leonie Leon, conceals the patronymic of one of the most honorable Israelitish families of Bordeaux. She left her husband, the Councillor-General of the Gironde Department, to follow the fortunes of him by whose eloquence in the Bandin subscription and trial she was completely fascinated, and, uniting with him in 1868, she deserted her family. Their connection has lasted ever since. He was impatient of the chain he could not break, especially as a child was born the succeeding year, whose paternity he refused to acknowledge. These refusals caused

SCENES OF RECRIMINATION

and often of positive violence between the lovers. The man wearied of the connection, and the woman clung devotedly to him for whom she had sacrificed honor. Gambetta disliked the child, who was sickly but intelligent, and lived with his nephew. He resembled Gambetta in character and feature.

Two years ago Leonie's husband died, and she summoned Gambetta to fulfill his promise of marriage, but received another refusal. He made an agreement, however, to provide for young Léon on the condition that he should be educated in Germany. The mother hesitated, but finally consented, and

ACCOMPANIED THE CHILD AND HIS FATHER TO DRESDEN.

This was the journey so much commented upon last year by the European press, which ascribed political motives to the presence of Leonie Massabie et la Damie at the German hotels. The connection was continued after their return, Leonie going every Saturday evening to his villa, where she was accepted as mistress by the servants, and returning Monday morning in his carriage. Their quarrels also continued. Within a week three discharged domestics revealed

THE MYSTERIES OF THE ILL-STARRED ESTABLISHMENT.

Finally the dissension culminated in the scene of the unhappy pistol-shot. Gambetta lost his temper, giving vent to abuse and coarse language, such as he was wont to employ in moments of passion. She was exasperated, seized a revolver, and fired. He raised his hand to turn aside the weapon, and received his death wound. Everything else is conjecture; none but they know the truth, and Gambetta died, yet made no sign.

HE DIED AT MIDNIGHT.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—M. Gambetta died at his residence, Ville d'Avray, at midnight. Gambetta was quite conscious to the last moment. He said: "I am lost. It is useless to dissimulate, but I have suffered so much that it will be a deliverance." He had recently become asthmatic, and it was therefore not permissible to ventilate his room properly. Several times during his illness he spoke to Bert, member of the Chamber of Deputies, upon some matters weighing on his mind, but always briefly. Ranc and Spuller were summoned to his bedside for the purpose of receiving a communication, but, syncope preceding, death had begun when they arrived. It is believed the hopeful tone of the bulletins issued during Gambetta's illness was due to the advice of Dr. Charcot, who did not wish the sick man, when the papers were read to him, to hear anything that might have a depressing effect.

A PLASTER CAST

of the face was taken this morning.

There will be an autopsy tomorrow. A State funeral is expected to be given.

THE DEATH-CHAMBER.

A stream of the most noted Republicans is now passing through the death-chamber. The face of the deceased has already become swollen and is greatly changed.

THE FUNERAL

will be conducted with purely civil rites. The family are anxious that the burial shall take place at Nice, but friends advise that it be at Paris.

HIS PAPERS SEALED.

In consequence of the high functions deceased had filled, the authorities have thought it expedient to place seals on his papers.

HIS WILL.

Gambetta left no political testament. He made a private will Saturday.

THE PAPERS REPORTING HIS DEATH

are selling in every street, and crowds are struggling to procure them.

A SENSATION.

The death of Gambetta has created an immense sensation here. Groups gathered on the boulevards by 9 o'clock this morning discussing it. It is reported he will be buried at Nice, beside his mother.

PRESIDENT GREVY

was deeply affected by the news. President Grévy's New-Year reception was attended by the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. President Grévy expressed earnest regrets at the death of Gambetta.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

But few newspapers appeared today in consequence of its being a holiday. None of the articles published so far reflect on the political effect of Gambetta's death, but confine themselves to deploring the loss of a statesman who did not despair after Sedan.

A SCURRILOUS ARTICLE.

This afternoon a man selling copies of a newspaper—the *Radical*—containing a scurrilous article concerning Gambetta was seized by a crowd on the boulevard. His papers were destroyed and the police had great difficulty in rescuing him from the excited populace.

THE OPPORTUNIST PARTY

appears stunned by the death of Gambetta.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT MAN'S LAST HOURS.

The *Republique Francais* will tomorrow publish the following authentic account of the passing away of Gambetta: Early Sunday morning there was a notable change for the worse in Gambetta's condition. Nevertheless he was allowed to cherish his illusions of ultimate recovery. At 9:30 he was able to have his bed changed without any great difficulty, with the assistance of Dr. Etienne and some servants. The Doctor, who up to this time had been very cautious, was unable longer to conceal his apprehensions. In the afternoon the disease increased in violence, and the patient's strength was visibly diminished. Some personal friends, warned in time, went to the Ville d'Avray.

GAMBETTA'S FATHER-IN-LAW AND SISTER

were sent for; also some other friends who had not previously received intimation of Gambetta's approaching dissolution. The death agony began at 10 p. m. At 11 the patroit lost consciousness, and at 11:35, after uttering a few feeble moans, he expired, it may be said, without suffering and without suspecting death was so near.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

The conductors of the *Republique Francaise* have received telegrams of condolence from all parts of France. A council of Ministers decided that Gambetta should be buried at the expense of the State.

THE FEELING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening says: "It is thought the death of Gambetta will not break up the Republic. It will have minor effects of very obvious importance. Though far too sagacious to be other than a convinced partisan of the Republic, Gambetta has always been very susceptible of the force of French tradition. He thought himself a new Mazarin or Richelieu. Liberalism all over Europe will deplore the loss of the great and remarkable figure of a statesman who used his truly virile mind for a noble cause, and who will live in French history among the most courageous, acute, and effective founders of the Republic. The measure of his loss is secret or avowed satisfaction with which it will be hailed by reactionists and enemies of free Government all over Europe."

The *Standard* says: "An intimate friend of Gambetta states that he had become a confirmed hypochondriac. Weariness and disgust at the failure of his prospects may explain much that is mysterious in the life just closed."

SIR CHARLES DILKE,

in a speech at Chelsea today, said the entrance of 1883 was saddened by the death of the greatest of all modern Frenchmen. Sir Charles bore testimony to the mournfulness of England for the loss France had sustained. He said all the English Commissioners who took part in the recent negotiations for a commercial treaty with France had been struck with Gambetta's extreme courtesy and kindness. In England all parties admired Gambetta's magnificent courage, his tremendous energy, his splendid oratory, and his unmatched gayety and splendid wit, which constituted him the first of Frenchmen.

THE "DAILY NEWS"

in a leading editorial article, says: "Since the death of Thiers there was not in France a man who could be compared to Gambetta. He stood, like Saul, head and shoulders above his compeers. His death has scattered many a conjecture; made grim banter of many political arrangements. His loss is one that passes all calculation; but it may be hoped the Republic is safely established, and will have little to fear from internal enemies and conspiracies of factions. If the Republic keeps steadily to the ways of peace she can be served to advantage even by statesmen far inferior in capacity to the man of genius she has lost."

THE "MORNING POST"

says: "Whether France has really lost by the death of Gambetta can never be determined with certainty. The Republic is deprived of one of its grandest pillars, but its stability will not be sensibly weakened."

THE "STANDARD"

says: "Gambetta stood well above and beyond all other men in France. His death is an immeasurable loss to France."

THE "TIMES"

says: "Gambetta's death is a sudden extinction of a powerful individual force. The future course of France is rendered as uncertain as a ship taken aback. The course of events in Europe is likely to be not less profoundly disturbed. The world itself is poorer for the untimely loss of so potent a force. France is bereaved of one statesman who taught her to be true to herself even in the hour of despair."

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"

says: "Gambetta had not the least taint of Socialism. His name will live forever in national memory as a hero of desperate but honorable war."

OPINIONS OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Almost all the newspapers have articles on Gambetta. The semi-official *Post* says: "The most eminent politician in France has departed. He was a man of strong passion and great power, who seemed still destined to play a great part in history. It is a significant question whether it would have been a beneficial one." The *National Zeitung* says: "Germany has lost her greatest enemy. Gambetta knew his reputation in future was bound up with a war of revenge, and his whole energy was directed in preparing therefor. He may be said to have constituted himself a permanent danger to the peace of Europe." The *Tageblatt* says: "The man of uncompromising revenge is dead. His decease affords us better security for peace than any sort of an alliance. His grandly constituted character commanded certain respect even from his enemies, but now there is no necessity to conceal the fact that the peace of Europe appears to be more lastlingly secured than for a long time."

THE EMPEROR.

The death of Gambetta was announced to the Emperor before his New-Year's reception. Generals and Ministers and Bismarck were present. The Emperor expressed the opinion that peace would be the lot of Germany for a long time.

ITALIAN COMMENT.

Rome, Jan. 1.—The *Capitale*, *Liberta* and *Stampa*, the only papers published today, contain obituaries of Gambetta. The *Liberta* says: "His death will tend to increase conflicts between the extreme political factions in France." The *Stampa* says the decease of Gambetta has left a great void. His was a force which served his country in her hour of danger.

IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The announcement of Gambetta's death caused a great sensation here. It is universally considered that France has sustained a heavy loss.

MINISTER MORTON'S DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The Secretary of State received the following from Minister Morton at Paris:

"The death of Gambetta caused a profound sensation in France. In his death the Government and people of the United States have lost a devoted friend, whose great admiration for our country and its institutions was expressed on all occasions. His death is to the members of this legation a great loss and a personal sorrow."

SORROW AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1.—The *Independance Belge* issued a special edition with a black border, announcing the death of Gambetta. No other papers were published. The deceased statesman had many admirers here, and the feeling of sorrow for his demise is deep.

TOKENS OF RESPECT AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, Jan. 1.—The Chamber of, Deputies suspended its sitting in respect to the memory of Gambetta. The Greek Minister in Paris was instructed to place a wreath on the coffin.

AUSTRIAN SENTIMENT.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—No newspapers were published today, and the death of Gambetta consequently has not been noticed by the press. On the bourse the event is regarded as a guarantee of peace, and it is thought it will prevent war between France and Germany for a long time.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A STEAMER WRECKED.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The British steamer Wheatfield, from New York for Leith, stranded at St. Catharine's Point last evening in a thick fog. The hull of the steamer has disappeared. The cargo is strewn along the shore, and a great portion will be lost, owing to want of labor to get it up the cliff.

DILLON POSTPONES HIS RESIGNATION.

Dillon has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary, announcing, in deference to the wishes of his friends, that he has agreed to postpone his resignation as a member of Parliament until the first week of the session. Consequently there will be a vacancy about the end of February. He energetically denies that he retires because he is disgusted with the Parliamentary agitation. He says he believes more firmly than ever in the necessity of insuring that Irish representatives in Parliament shall be an independent body of Nationalists, who will oppose and harrass every Government which denies rights to Ireland. He believes, above all, in Ireland, in America, and wherever the Irish remain faithful to their nationality. He resigns, he says, solely because his health is broken down, and labor will be impossible to him for a considerable time. He believes the national cause was never since the union in a stronger position.

DEAD.

The Earl of Wemyss and March is dead.

THE MARKETS.

Bar silver, 50 1-16 pence; linseed oil, 21s@21s 10d; refined petroleum, 6¼@7½d.

THE MALAGASSY ENVOYS

have started from Manchester with the American Consul for Madagascar.

GRAIN REVIEW.

The *Mark Lane Express* says: Beyond all doubt No. 2 American red winter will be the standard of value in the world's wheat market for the cereal year 1882-'83. Farmers' deliveries and various extraneous supplies render British millers quite independent of the American contingent for the present. The London and provincial markets were very quiet during the last week. Trade in foreign wheat was only at retail. Flour was dull. Maize was irregular. Oats were cheaper. Very little business is doing in the off-coast market. Sales of English wheat the past week, 43,510 quarters, at 40s 11d per quarter, against 33,927 quarters at 44s 3d the corresponding period last year.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

At the sale of thoroughbreds today Isonomy brought 9,000 guineas, See-Saw 1,400 guineas, and Geologist 1,150 guineas.

EDITOR O'BRIEN'S TRIAL.

DUBLIN, Jan. 1.—In the Police Court today O'Brien was arraigned on a charge of seditious libel, based on an article entitled "Accusing Spirits" printed in *United Ireland*, of which paper it was claimed O'Brien was editor. Sullivan and several Irish members of Parliament were present. Sullivan submitted that there was not a particle of evidence to show that O'Brien was the editor or publisher of *United Ireland* Dec. 23, the date on which the article complained of appeared. The prosecution was postponed three weeks, pending consideration of an application by defendant to the Court of Queen's Bench for an order compelling the Magistrate having charge of the case to take evidence proving the truth of the statements made in the article.

A LEAGUE MEETING DISPERSED.

A National League meeting which assembled at Ballinhown, Kings County, yesterday, in defiance of the Government proclamation forbidding it, was dispersed by a large force of police and constabulary.

GRAIN AND FLOUR AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—The stock of wheat is 10,000,000 centals; corn, 130,000 quarters; flour, 260,000 sacks, 4,850 barrels.

SPAIN.

THE PANAMA CANAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Cable.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The *Herald* special says: The diplomatic correspondence in the Spanish Red Book, just published, contains a note from Secretary Blaine deprecating the interference of European Governments in the affairs of the neutrality of the Panama Canal, and a note of the Spanish Minister in reply, dated March 15, 1882. The latter protests against the Monroe doctrine and against the American endeavor to exercise the sole protectorate and precautions in case of war over the canal. The Spanish note stoutly invokes the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the convention with Colombia and the interests of nations on both side of the ocean to repeal an imposition which does not take sufficiently into account

THE RIGHTS OF THE OTHER POWERS.

It denies that the Colombian Treaty gave the United States the exclusive or prior rights of a protecorate over the Panama Canal, and winds up by stating that his Majesty's Government thinks that, now that the canal is in course of construction, it is indispensable to determine by common accord the joint action of the Powers to secure liberty of traffic and commerce between the oceans, and deems that the best means of effecting this object would be, under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to invite the other nations to adhere to the principles therein expressed. The Madrid press approves the attitude of the Cabinet on this question.

FRANCE.

THE LATE COUNT VON WIMPFFEN.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Count von Wimpffen, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador here who committed suicide Saturday, had lately been in the habit of talking aloud to himself for hours. He had carried a revolver about with him for a week. On Friday he fired out of a window of the Hotel Maurice against the wall of the court-yard to test it. The supposition that his suicide was connected with financial embarrassments gains color from the fact that one of the letters he left is addressed to a rich Austrian financier living in Paris.

THE FLOODS.

FIVE VILLAGES DESTROYED.

WIESBADEN, Jan. 1.—The Rhine floods destroyed fifty villages, and 250 houses have fallen.

THE DANUBE AGAIN RISING.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—Rain recommenced today. The Danube is again rising, and it is feared will break through the Floridorf dikes.

HUNGARY.

IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

PESTH, Jan. 1.—Herr Tisza, President of the Hungarian Council, replying to the new year congratulations of the Liberals today, said he could not see any grounds for apprehending a disturbance of the peace. It would be one of the principal aims of the Government, he said, to seek allies, not for war, but for the preservation of peace.

AUSTRIA.

PERSECUTING AN IMPERIAL MINISTER.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—Polish and Hungarian organs have commenced a system of attacks upon Count Kalnocky, Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, because of his supposed Russian proclivities.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

COMING CORONATION OF KALAKAUA—OTHER NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The steamship Suez has arrived from the Sandwich Islands, bringing news to Dec. 22. Very active preparations are now making for the coronation of King Kalakaua on the Feb. 12. A grand amphitheatre that will seat over 4,000 persons is being erected in front of the palace. The ceremonial coronation takes place in the grand pavilion. The whole Hawaiian population appear to be united as one man to do honor to King Kalakaua.

The King's Ministers recently made a tour of the Island of Oahu, and were very enthusiastically received by the people.

A railroad is projected around the Island of Oahu. A very favorable route is estimated to cost not more than $500,000. This will give a wonderful impetus to the island.

An Australian projector, Capt. Audely Coote, projects a cable line from the British Colonies via the Sandwich Islands to San Francisco.

There are over 300 telephone wires in use in the City of Honolulu, and its application is made throughout the islands on the plantations. Some of the planters are now cutting their cane at night with the aid of the electric light.

Information has been received that an English and French Admiral, with their Pacific fleets, will be in port at the time of the coronation. It is also stated two Russian vessels of war will be in port at the same time. Preparations are made by the Government for a reception of the Japanaes Embassy, sent out to be present at the coronation.

The crop of sugar for 1883 is coming in rapidly. All mills throughout the group are now grinding. Young canes are in first-class condition, and give promise of a heavy crop in 1884. Sugar plantation stock is way up. No fears are entertained here about the renewal of the treaty with the United States.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The Revolting and Terrible Confession Made by Mrs. Stillwell on Her Deathbed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWCONNERSTOWN, O., Jan. 1.—Mrs. L. Stillwell, now at the home of her husband's father at the Village of Waterford, Knox County, just makes a dying confession which brands her as one of the most brutal characters in the whole history of crime, and which also clears up the mystery connected with three brutal murders which have been committed during the past few years. She arrived at Waterford almost dead with consumption in November, and in a few weeks she became so much worse that her husband was sent for, and to him she made the following confession: She says she was a native of Wooster, O., and when 15 years old she married a German named Swigert. After living with him till 1877, she, with her own mother and her brother, Chester Hoard, murdered him at their home in Marysville, Mo., for a small sum of money he had. The three were arrested for the crime, but were all discharged for lack of evidence. A few months after this she kept a boarding-house and killed one of her boarders, with the help of her mother and brother, and buried his body in a ravine. Four years ago she married her present husband, Mr. Stillwell, and while living at Reno, Neb., she committed her third murder, her victim this time being her own infant child only 10 months old. In this revolting crime she was also assisted by her brother, who held the child while its unnatural mother poured hot pennyroyal tea down its throat, strangling it, and then crushing its skull with a hammer.

In the last three years she made three attempts to murder her husband, but was foiled each time by the merest accident. The last time she attempted it her mother, who was to help her, was killed by a railroad accident while on her way to accomplish the terrible deed. Mrs. Stillwell's statements agree with present known facts, and she signed her confession in the presence of a minister, a Justice of the Peace, her husband, and others. Her brother, now in Missouri, has recently sent several letters asking if she had confessed, and her terrible revelations will no doubt strike him like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. As Mrs. Stillwell is dying, she has not been placed under arrest.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 92 Lake street. 25 cents.

NEW YORK.

An Unusually Bad Year for the Fire and Life Insurance Companies.

Strange Romance of the Life and Death of Edward Stern, the Russian.

Rumors that Collector Roberison and District-Attorney Woodford Are to Be Removed.

A Number of Rare and Valuable Oil Paintings Destroyed by Fire.

INSURANCE.

AN UNSATISFACTORY YEAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—During the closing days of the last year not a few anxious insurance Presidents and Managers were busy figuring up the results of the year's operations. Until 12 o'clock Sunday night they sat in fear and trembling lest a big blaze should destroy the profits already made during the year, or, still worse, wipe out profits and surplus accumulations altogether. The fires Saturday and Sunday, although resulting in heavy losses, did not materially affect any of the large companies. The slim surplus of some of the smaller ones, however, was made sadly slimmer by the blaze in Milwaukee on the morning of the 31st. The companies doing a large agency business throughout the country cannot tell exactly as yet how they stand. They have exact figures for eleven months' business, and by adding to these approximate figures for December they are enabled to form a pretty safe conclusion as to results. From all that could be gathered in the best-informed insurance circles, the general results of the year are

NOT AT ALL SATISFYING.

The losses, without any extensive conflagrations, have been greater than in any year since 1872, the total being not less than $70,000,000, of which the companies have had to bear at least $35,000,000. Besides rates of premium, except in a few parts of the country, have been lower than at any period since the time immediately preceding the Chicago fire, and the cost of obtaining and conducting the business has been higher. The chief object of the United Fire Underwriters in America has been to divide the country into districts and establish associations to systematize and regulate the methods of the business therein. A great deal was expected from this plan, but a year's effort to carry it out has not produced the desired results. Most of the Eastern companies

FAILED TO SUPPORT

the scheme, and companies in other localities refused to sign the pledges adopted by the district associations, of which five were organized. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the business, there has been a large influx of foreign companies seeking American risks during the year. While foreign insurance capital sought investment in business here no fewer than thirteen American fire and fire-marine insurance companies ceased operations. By the retirement of these companies an aggregate capital of $3,800,000 was withdrawn from the business. The Hamburg-Magdeburg, was the only foreign company that discontinued business here. The capital engaged in the business underwent the following changes: Capital withdrawn (companies having been wound up), $3,800,000; reduction of capital of companies still in business, $275,000; total, $4,075,000; increase of capital, $787,350; new companies organized, $1,210,000; total reduction of American capital, $2,077,650. If the deposits with the State Department by the four foreign companies admitted during the year are added to the capital accrued

THE NET REDUCTION

in the entire capital engaged will be $1,077,650. In the meantime, while this reduction in capital and lessening of policyholders' security was being effected, the risks taken by the companies in the aggregate reached proportions never before attained in the business in this country. In reviewing the business of the year, an experienced manager said today that the only companies which made any money or "held their own" were those that did not push for business, but rather moved

SLOWLY AND CONSERVATIVELY.

The companies, large and small, which extended their lines and struggled to swell their premium receipts have been overtaken by disaster. He believed very little if any money was made on the business proper by even the most carefully managed companies. Those possessed of a large surplus would be enabled to pay dividends out of the interest income, but the stockholders, who were relying upon the underwriting business for dividends, would be disappointed. Unlike the fire-insurance business, the operations of the life companies were most satisfactory. Not only will the accounts of most of the companies show a large increase in business, but it is expected that the results will show substantial reductions in the percentages of expenses and a general increase in assets. The only companies which retired from business during the year were two feeble institutions. The Franklin Life of Indianapolis and the North Carolina State Life of Raleigh.

A ROMANCE

DEVELOPED BY A DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Edward Stern, the Russian Imperial Vice-Consul to New York, died in his apartments in the Hoffman House today, and his death terminates a career eventful enough to form the basis of a romance. He had been three times married and as often divorced or separated from his wives, and his quarrels and lawsuits with them were the sensations of the time in New York and Paris. He was a daring and successful speculator, and his estate amounted, it is said, at one time to more than $4,000,000, and in the course of his career he made and lost several fortunes. Before coming to America he had been divorced from an English woman, had lost two fortunes, and was reduced to penury. In this country he made a large amount of money during the War as an army contractor, and again changed his residence to France, where he

WON THE HAND

and affections of a wealthy lady—Mlle. Alvirat—with whom he had difficulties subsequently which resulted in a scandalous suit for the nullification of the marriage. Just previous to the Franco-German in 1871 he married a daughter of Jules A. Druithet in this city, and returned to Paris, where in 1881 their marital troubles led to a suit for maintenance by the wife, while she began action for divorce in America. The suit was decided against Stern, and a suit for limited divorce was brought in the Supreme Court here on the ground of abandonment. The case created a sensation in New York which is not yet forgotten. Mrs. Stern lived with her father in Madison avenue while this suit was pending, and Mr. Stern was not at all

CHOICE IN THE LANGUAGE

he freely used in regard to his wife and her parents. The ill-feeling between Mr. Druithet and his son-in-law finally culminated in a personal encounter between the two gentlemen in front of the Hoffman House last February, before a number of spectators. Mr. Druithet struck Stern across the face with his walking-stick and both gentlemen belabored each other until their canes were broken. Soon afterward Mr. Stern went back to France, and returned to New York last September for the purpose of establishing the Equitable Gas Company, and he appeared before the Mayor quite recently to obtain permission to open the streets for the laying of gas-mains. He lived in apartments at the Hoffman House which cost him $15,000 a year, and his other expenses were

PROPORTIONATELY EXTRAVAGANT.

On Dec. 13 his illness was so severe as to confine him to his bed. When his condition became dangerous, Mrs. Stern, who has been living in separate apartments at the Hoffman House, came to his bedside and nursed him in his last hours. Mr. Stern was a Director in the Municipal Gas-Light Company, and is said to have had $3,000,000 invested in Wall street at the time of his death. He is said to have left a will bequeathing large sums to his attorney and servants.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

BELIEF THAT ROBERTSON WILL BE REMOVED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Collector Robertson's official head rests uneasy on account of news from Washington. For some time past a petition has been in circulation among merchants in this city asking the President to appoint M. W. Cooper to the office of Collector of the Port, in place of Mr. Robertson. Mr. Cooper is a well-known merchant and an intimate friend of President Arthur. He is a Stalwart Republican, and a year ago was spoken of for the office of Collector. At that time he said that his private business would not admit of his accepting the office, but his personal friends said at the time that he gave this reason for not being a candidate because assured by his friend, the President, that no change would then be made. Now, however, Mr. Cooper is himself a party to the circulation of the petition for his appointment, and names have been signed to it on representation that

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON HAD RESIGNED.

The Collector, however, says that he has not resigned and will not resign, but it is evident that he is uneasy because of the news he has received from Washington about Mr. Cooper's efforts to supplant him. A number of leading Stalwarts, well known to be on intimate terms with President Arthur, have been circulating the petition for Mr. Cooper's appointment, and the latter does not feel that his business will interfere with his acceptances of the office of Collector, as was the case a year ago. George Bliss is one of those working for the appointment of Mr. Cooper, who also has the support of John F. Smyth and all the members of the Republican State Committee, who have been very bitter toward the Collector since the forged dispatch which enabled the Stalwarts to capture the Saratoga Convention. These men assert that President Arthur will appoint Collector Robertson to the office of United States District-Attorney, to succeed Gen. Woodford, and that as this would be following in

THE FOOTSTEPS OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD

no fault could be found with it. Attorney-General Brewster and all the Stalwarts are bitter toward Woodford, and they have been hunting assiduously to find some excuse for his removal. This is the explanation of the recent sharp correspondence between Mr. Woodford and Mr. Brewster. Collector Robertson says, however, that he will not accept any other office than the one he now holds, even if tendered to him by the President.

AN ARTISTIC BLAZE.

DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Nearly all the paintings in the art-gallery of Miss Sallie Gibbons, on the first floor of No. 1160 Broadway, were destroyed by a fire which broke out at 11 o'clock tonight. There had been a reception during the evening, at which about 150 guests were present. Miss Gibbons was dragged out of the building, although she struggled frantically to go back into the gallery. It took less than half an hour to extinguish the fire, but by that time all except two or three of the fifty or more paintings on the walls were ruined. Miss Gibbons said that the paintings were worth about $50,000, and were insured for only $25,000. Among the most valuable ones destroyed were a "Forest Scene," valued at $4,500; "Niagara by Moonlight," $5,000, artist H. Peck; "A Russian Peasant Girl," artist unknown; "Landscape," $2,000, Lefevre; a large painting, "Rapture," worth $2,000, unknown; "Departement du Cravier," $3,000, F. M. Boggs; "Scene in the Alps," $3,000, Jodins; two companion pieces, representing California fish and fruit, $1,000, Beecher; "Apple Blossoms," by O. D. Nelson, and "A Russian Peasant Boy," unknown.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Langtry at Haverly's.

Last night at Haverly's, in presence of a large and distinguished audience, Mrs. Langtry challenged the verdict of Western playgoers, and received a response as favorable as it was conspicuously impartial and sincere. If at first her appearance seemed to smite the audience with a general sense of disappointment, and her face failed to realize expectation, her acting, from the moment of her entrance, made a favorable impression, which became confirmed and deepened as the story developed, and finally, in the dance scene, found spontaneous expression in loud and hearty applause. From first to last she showed little or no signs of the amateur, and though, as will be presently shown, her personation is marred by more than one radical fault, it yet possesses the merits of consistency, intelligence, strength, and grace. She is not, and probably never will be, a great actress, but she undoubtedly is a very capable and graceful one, whom study and experience ought ultimately to ripen into an artist of acknowledged power, able to take that place in her profession by right of merit which she now occupies by right of fashion and chance.

The play selected for her début was the old familiar comedy of "The Honeymoon," and so far as can be judged from one performance no better rôle could have been selected to introduce Mrs. Langtry to an unfamiliar public. The part is of a kind that makes no great or sustained demand on the emotional powers, and is therefore within easy reach of an art that moves within such narrow limits as Mrs. Langtry's. At the same time —and here we touch upon the great defect of her personation—it makes larger demands than Mrs. Langtry saw fit or judicious to recognize. Whether it was a wise distrust of her own powers of passionate expression, or a studied misconception of the part, that prompted Mrs. Langtry's interpretation of the later development of Juliana's character is impossible to say, but that she has misconceived it, and that grievously, is beyond question. Instead of treating her husband's unmanly and contemptible conduct as serious, Mrs. Langtry has chosen to deal with it in a spirit of affected pettishness and playfulness, closely akin to burlesque, never even attempting to impress her audience with a sense of her womanly indignation and resentment at the indignities heaped upon her. As has been hinted, she may have adopted this course from a fear that she has not sufficient power to do justice to the emotional intensity demanded by a serious conception of the character, and if so she has done wisely. But none the less is the error a grave one; all the graver if indicating the very limited scope of her talents. Apart from this, however, her performance was singularly free from faults, and must have proved an agreeable disappointment to the many who had gone there expecting to find a beauty who was no actress, and found an actress who was—one is almost tempted to say—no beauty. This would, however, be too strong a way of putting it, though it would express not unfairly what seemed to be a very general feeling last night. To say that Mrs. Langtry no beauty would be untrue; for she has a queenly presence, a matchless figure, an exquisitly pure complexion, a shapely and well-poised head, a magnificent bust, wondrously expressive eyes, and from the mouth upward a classically-chiseled face; but to praise her beauty as prominent is absurd, in presence of such square jaws, so wide a mouth, and lips long, thin, sensual, specially when they curl, and almost cruel. Besides, her face lacks variety of expression, and her smile that infinit womanly tenderness which we associate with the finest type of feminine loveliness. At the same time it is but fair to add that her appearance improved upon acquaintance. The somewhat old, hard, and faded look seemed to pass from the face as the actress warmed to her work; the hardness became softened with the slowly growing love of husband; and finally, when she gave free expression to her recovered gayety and girlish buoyancy, and entered with charming abandon into the spirit and action of the country dance, she looked supremely lovely, and quite carried the audience with her by the matchless ease and spontaneity of her movements, and that nameless grace and distinction which well-bred women alone seem to possess, and which creates an atmosphere of its own wherever it goes. Up to this point in the play the audience had preserved a cold and sternly reticent attitude, but the dance warmed them into enthusiasm, and two imperative calls testified to their genuine delight.

As to minor points, it may be said that Mrs. Langtry's elocution is admirable, her enunciation distinct, her voice rather clear than sweet, and her action natural and appropriate. She wore in the opening scene a rich, low-bosomed, white satin dress, trimmed with pearls; in Act II. a simple purple short skirt, trimmed with black braid; a black velvet jacket open in front and low in the breast; the exposed linen crossed with black braid, after the fashion of the costumes worn by Swiss maidens in opera, and in the country dance an exquisit white sort of frilled tulle, having round the front of the skirt crosswise a sash of her constantly altered satin, and in the corset two dark red roses. The arms were bare from a little above the elbow, and the dainty little shoes were relieved by stockings of light blue.

The support accorded Mrs. Langtry was provokingly unequal. Miss Kate Pattison made a lively and captivating Yolanta; Miss Sara Lascelles an attractive Zamora; and Mr. R. Shepherd a decidedly unattractive and indicrously incompetent Sir. Balthasar. In Mr. F. K. Cooper the Duke Aranza found a vigorous and effective exponent, and Mr. Henry Dalton delivered the dry humor of Capt. Rolando with admirable elocutionary effect and appropriateness of gesture. The rest of the company do not call for remark, and it only remains to add that the setting was simply disgraceful. This evening and tomorrow night the same piece will be repeated, and Thursday "An Unequal Match" will be presented with Mrs. Langtry as Hester Grazebrook.

"The Black Flag" at Hooley's.

Splendidly mounted, cleverly constructed, and admirably played, "The Black Flag" as presented at Hooley's is likely to achieve a great—as it will be a well merited—success. It is a good old-fashioned melodrama of the better sort, similar in more than one salient point to its sister play from the same pen, "The World," but—though this is merely a presumption based on internal evidence—antecedent to that piece in date of composition. While making no great pretensions to literary excellence, the play is creditably written and not without pleasant flashes of humor to give it piquancy and flavor, while the story, though by no means original, is skillfully wrought out, and by an artful utilization of material is made the means for the legitimate introduction of several striking and some even novel situations. It is, of course, not without faults; what melodrama is? As, for instance, the repulsively unnatural brutality of old Glyndon's conduct in attempting to horsewhip his wife out of the house, which should most assuredly be either eliminated or so toned down as to bring it within easy and inoffensive belief. But, take it all in all, "The Black Flag" is a creditable piece of workmanship, and its author, Mr. Henry Pettit, is to be congratulated on the production of a play that is

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QUIPS.

An ancient Prohibitionist—Richard III. He stopped King Henry's "bier."

Once a candidate always a candidate. There is no such thing as an ex-candidate.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"Angelina"—Eating onions not only prevents the lips from chapping, but usually keeps the chaps from lipping.

Lime-Kiln Club Philosophy—"What we have let us be thankful for. What we haven't got let us hope would render us miserable if we had it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The reason that esthetics so admire the stork is that he can stand for hours on one leg and look at Beauty, but he didn't know anything and didn't want to.—*Somerville Journal.*

The Wheeling *Register* assures us that "There is no valid reason why a man should not live a hundred years." True enough. It is the invalid reasons which reduce the average longevity.—*Lowell Courier.*

Gen. Wolseley, the hero of the Egyptian war, is the author of a book called "The Soldier's Pocket-Book for Field-Service." As the British soldier gets only 20 cents a day, he can't have much for a pocketbook.—*Morristown Herald.*

That was a frank reply to a friend's intimation of his approaching marriage: "I should make my compliments to both of you; but, as I don't know the young lady, I can't felicitate you, and you know so well that I can't felicitate her."—*Paris Figaro.*

Mr. Peterson Chaffey recently advertised for a colored servant. Among the colored ladies who applied was Miss Susannah Crow. She was willing to do the work and receive $15 a month, provided Mr. Chaffey would allow her to conduct a number of concessions, and among them immunity from anything like work. "I want it understood that I ain't gwine ter totum water nor wood inter de kitchen, and somebody has got ter git up in de morning and make de fire in de stove." "Of course not, Susannah. Nobody would expect you to do those things. Whenever you want a fire made, cut wood and water brought in, just ring the bell for Mrs. Chaffey, and order her to bring you what you want. And I'se not 'gwine ter,' no 'scrubbin', and no washin' and no 'tendin' de dishes. No cullud lady in Austin does de like ob dat." "Of course not, Miss Crow. I always make my wife and daughters do the drudgery about the house. If at any time they do not speak respectfully to you, just let me know, and I will see that it does not occur again." "I believes I'll come on de fust ob de month." "Before hiring you, Miss Crow, I want to ask you a few questions." "What does yer want ter ask you a few questions." "What does yer 'spect for kitchen?" "Can you play on the piano? Can you render Beethoven's immortal symphonies with the proper expression?" "No, sah, but I sings camp-meetin' tunes." "Then I am afraid you will not suit the family at all. While my wife is washing the dishes and doing the scrubbing, I want the cook to play on the piano and receive company. I am afraid you will not fill the bill. Just get out of here, you old charcoal fraud!"—*Texas Siftings.*

BOSTON MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—GRAIN—There was little doing here today owing to the holiday, which was generally observed elsewhere. Corn was generally weaker, with sellers pressing to lower a sale; old high, 70c; old steamer yellow, 77c; old steamer mixed, 75c; new steamer yellow, 73c; new steamer mixed, 70c; best no grade, 85@86c, as to quality and color. Oats dull and nominally unchanged; No. 1 white, 55c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 1 mixed, 52c; No. 2 mixed, 51@51½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, with prices lower to sell; backs, $19.50 per bbl; short cut, $20.50; long cut, clear, $20; lean ends, $18.50; mess, $18.00; prime mess, $16.50; extra prime pork, $16.50. Lard dull and lower, with a quiet tone; 11½c per lb in tcs and tubs, with sales to the butcher. Hams unchanged in price and quiet; Western smoked, 13c; Boston large, 12c, with small to store. Beef—Quiet demand, at unchanged quotations; mess, $9.00 per bbl; extra mess, $12.50; extra P. E., $13.00; plate, $14.00; plate, $14.50; tongues, $22.00. Fresh beef dull and easier; steers, 6@6½c per lb; hinds, 8@11c; fores, 5@6½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,481 brls; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 38,400 bu; wheat, 1,200 bu; barley, 5,300 bu.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,339; fair trade and a shade firmer, with free sales at $5.25@7.30 per 100 lbs, live weight, for poorest to best, including common to good steers at $5.50@6.45; beef exporters used $5 for steers, mainly at $5.90@6.40 per 100 lbs, equivalent for the week, 79 live cattle, 6,224 quarters beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,603; active and firm at an advance; sales extreme, $4.25@5.35 per 100 lbs for sheep, and $6.00@7.25 for lambs; choice lambs, $7.50@7.75; shipments for the week, 1,934 live sheep, 1,620 carcasses.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,939; fairly steady for live at $6.25 @6.75 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,250 head; market dull at about last week's prices.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200 head; market fair; Philadelphias, $5.50@5.60; Baltimores, $5.25@5.50; Yorkers, $5.25 @5.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,300 head; market active; prices strong; 5c higher than last week.

To be or not to be—without St. Jacobs Oil—is not the question; I must always have it. Without it I'd be miserable indeed; with it, I am happy as an oil safety.

WASHINGTON.

Sketch of the Life of the Late Elisha Allen, Hawaiian Minister.

Extraordinary Influences at Work to Secure a Compromise in the Rothschild Suit.

Mr. Kasson in Accord with the Friends of the Senate Civil-Service Bill.

Gen. Terry—A Social Sensation—Statement of the Controller of the Currency.

ELISHA ALLEN.

SKETCH OF THE MINISTER FROM HAWAII, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Elisha Allen, Hawaiian Minister, today died at the White House. He was a native of Salem, Mass., having been born there in January, 1804. He looked ten years younger. He was educated as a lawyer. He commenced practice in Maine. He was Speaker of the Assembly at the age of 32, and was elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress as a Whig. He was defeated for reelection by Hannibal Hamlin, then a Democrat, after which he removed to Boston, and became a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was appointed Consul to Honolulu by Taylor in 1849, and since that time has been actively identified with the interests of the Hawaiian Kingdom. After leaving the service of the United States he became

CHIEF-JUSTICE AND FINANCE MINISTER OF HAWAII,

and, as early as 1856, was appointed a special envoy to the United States. It was largely owing to his exertions that the Hawaiian treaty was negotiated, and all his energies have recently been directed against the movement in favor of its abrogation. His skill as a diplomat has been very marked. He was a man of fine ability, extensive reading, and was much esteemed by all. During his residence in the Sandwich Islands he became the owner of several large sugar plantations which have made him wealthy. He had the entire confidence of King Kalakaua, and the visit of that personage is understood to have been planned by Mr. Allen as one of the means of promoting the interests of that Kingdom. After giving a sketch of his life

ONLY LAST NIGHT

to a friend who called upon him, Mr. Allen said: "So that I am here," he concluded, pleasantly, "in the Capital where, as comparatively a young man, I served in Congress, wearing the decoration of a King, and incidentally am become Dean of the Diplomatic Corps." In personal appearance Mr. Allen was grave and unassuming, with scant hair still dark, dark eyes and complexion, in general looked like a New-England pastor or college-professor. He had a benignant smile, and a clear and vivid intelligence of manner. Except for a slight deafness, age appeared to have made little encroachment upon him.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF MR. ALLEN'S DEATH.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The announcement of the death of Mr. Allen at the White House today followed so quickly upon the first report of his illness that the two were almost simultaneous. A gentleman who was present described the scene as an affecting one, the President having been moved to tears. Mr. Allen, who had remained a short time after being presented to the President, had passed into the cloak-room in company with his son, preparatory to leaving the building. He was chatting cheerfully with some acquaintances when

SUDDENLY HE BECAME SPEECHLESS

and fell back upon a sofa. Passed Assistant-Surgeon Hanneburger, of the navy, was the medical man in attendance. He was quickly joined by Dr. Basil Norris of the army, Surgeon-General Crane, U. S. A. and Medical-Director Brown, U. S. N., who all endeavored by the employment of every expedient at hand to resuscitate the stricken diplomat. The death was almost instantaneous, and was caused by angina pectoris. Dr. Hanneburger, who was in the cloak-room at the time of the attack, and was in attendance at the moment of death, says the Minister made but three or four inspirations from the time he fell upon the sofa until life was extinct. There was no struggle.

THE FINAL CALL

came apparently without premonition, excepting a slight sensation of closeness in the chest, which the Minister mentioned to his son, and the end was shocking in its suddenness as it was peaceful. Just previous to entering the cloak-room for his overcoat, Mr. Allen passed with Judge William A. Richardson, of the Court of Claims, the compliments of the season, and then the gentlemen relaxed the courtly demeanor of the occasion and exchanged witticisms, at which both laughed quite heartily. This laughter, it is thought, induced the Minister's fatal attack.

THE ROTHSCHILD SUIT.

NO END TO THE "PULL" WHICH THE DEFENSE IS MAKING TO SECURE A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The Rothschild tobacco-smuggling case of Detroit and Chicago, and those connected with it, continue to give Treasury officials considerable annoyance. Scarcely a day passes that there is not some movement on the part of the defendants looking to a postponement or compromise. Repeatedly have these offers been refused by the department, so confident is the Government of its case, and as utterly out of all proportion have the amounts tendered been to the amount involved. The trial has been set for the 15th of January. The District-Attorney has been directed to try the case with due diligence, and the Secretary of the Treasury has asked for the appointment of special counsel to assist. With all this certainty of coming to trial, the department was

VERY MUCH SURPRISED

Saturday at receiving a telegram from District-Attorney Cutcheon at Detroit stating that Congressman Horr had informed him that he understood it was the intention of Secretary Folger and Solicitor Raynor to compromise this case, and asking whether he (Cutcheon) should stop proceedings and allow a postponement. To this a most emphatic reply was sent denying Mr. Horr's right to make such representations, and ordering the District-Attorney to make a vigorous prosecution, without regard to what Congressman Horr or anybody else told him. In spite of the failure of this attempt, some further schemes are expected to develop before the day appointed for trial, with the object of throwing obstacles in the way of justice.

NO CASE BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT FOR YEARS

has enlisted so many influences to secure favorable consideration as this one has. The amount to be sued for by the Government is in the neighborhood of $30,000, yet the highest sum ever offered in compromise was but $1,100. For a long time $5,000 was the limit, but it was raised $100 to get a new hearing. In the Rothschild suit there is no doubt in the mind of the Solicitor that proof of fraud can be produced if the trial comes off this month, but a postponement would imperil the chances of securing important witnesses. Failing in compromise, the defendants are fighting for postponement.

THE PRESSURE

which has been brought to bear on Solicitor Raynor in this matter is unprecedented. Mr. Rothschild, the principal; his attorney, J. D. Conger Jr., Mrs. Moseley, the woman whom Judge Raynor ran out of the Treasury as a blackmailer, a reporter on the local paper who visited the Solicitor's private residence and sprung the subject on him, and a prominent Senator, all have appeared in the matter. Failing here, efforts were made to get Secretary Folger interested as a superior officer of the Solicitor, but without effect, as he has recommended that additional counsel be employed in the prosecution. In addition to the work pressed by

THIS ARRAY OF INFLUENCE

at this end, five first-class lawyers have been retained at Detroit to conduct the defense. It is now too late for the special attorneys recommended by Secretary Folger to be of service to Mr. Cutcheon, but it is hoped that he will be able to win his case in spite of the great odds against him. The pluck and honesty of Judge Raynor are well illustrated in this remarkable case, and the interests of the Government are well protected by him in all others. The appearance of Mr. Horr in Detroit with the story telegraphed by District-Attorney Cutcheon seems to add another to the long list of the Rothschild's attorneys.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

MR. KASSON UNDERSTOOD TO BE FRIENDLY TO THE SENATE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Mr. Hiscock tonight expresses himself satisfied with Kasson's intention with respect to the Civil-Service bill. The friends of the measure, as it passed the Senate, have been assured that Mr. Kasson will report the bill back substantially, if not literally, as received, and that no attempt to combine it with the Kasson bill providing for pass examinations and a tenure of office for four or six years will be attempted. When the subject was before the House a fortnight ago, and a vote was taken on a motion to take up the Kasson bill, that motion was opposed by about two-thirds of the members, not because so many of them were openly against real civil-service reform, but because they preferred to await the action of the Senate upon the Pendleton bill.

SINCE THAT TIME

the pressure from all parts of the country for the adoption of the Senate bill has increased, and members have recognized its force. The overwhelming vote in favor of the bill in the Senate has, no doubt, had something to do with Mr. Kasson's conclusion that the Senate bill must be reported, and the action of the Senate will have the effect of increasing the number of supporters of the bill in the House. There are few Representatives, it is believed, who will care to be recorded as opposed to the passage of the bill.

ONE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE,

talking about its prospects in the House, said tonight that he did not believe there were more than twenty men in the House who believed in its power to reform, but there would be found twenty men who would, when the time came to make a record, stand in the way of the passage of the bill or even vote to substitute for it any of the other bills on the same subject, none of which is the result of so much care and examination as the Senate bill.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The following is the statement of the Controller of the Currency, showing the amounts of National-bank notes and of legal-tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding Jan. 1, 1883, and the increase or decrease:

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.	
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$349,994,185
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	339,891,620
Amount outstanding May 31, 1878	322,855,963
Amount outstanding at date*	361,927,400
Increase during the last month	139,291
Increase since Jan. 1, 1882	437,856
LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.	
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$382,000,000
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	382,000,000
Amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878	25,318,984
Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878	346,681,016
Amount on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks and banks retiring circulation under act of June 20, 1874	39,040,815
Increase in deposit during the last month	1,550,401
Increase in deposit since Jan. 1, 1882	10,404,873

*Circulation of National gold banks not included in the above, $720,705.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

THE UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Secretary Lincoln expects to send to the House this week his reply to the resolution of the Commerce Committee with respect to the condition of the river and harbor appropriations. Page, Chairman of the Committee, says he does not think that more than $3,000,000 available will be shown to be on hand, and that much of this is for old appropriations which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The Commerce Committee think that the resolution will show that it will be necessary to make a river and harbor bill for such work on such harbors as New York, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, and the harbors of the seaboard. If very improbable whether a river and harbor bill can pass in any event, whatever the views of the House Commerce Committee may be.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

TERRY AND THE MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Gen. Logan, it is asserted, did Gen. Terry an injury in the course of his reply in the Senate on the Fitz John Porter case, which perhaps no one will be more ready to acknowledge than the Senator himself, should he learn all the facts. Without calling names, he directed attention to the fact that at the time of the sitting of the Board of Review Schofield was believed to be upon the point of retiring, and there were three officers on the board who were candidates for the Major-General's place. It would naturally be to their interests to bring Pope into discredit and prevent his promotion. One of the officers referred to was Gen. Alfred H. Terry. Since the time referred to the vacancy in the list of Major-Generals has occurred and been filled by the appointment of Gen. Pope. It will be remembered that generally through the press Terry was discussed, and by some advocated for the appointment instead of Pope. A great many warm admirers expressed confidence that he would be chosen for the place. It may be

ANNOUNCED BY AUTHORITY,

which should be equal to the best, that Gen. Terry stated to Gen. Pope that he should not antagonize him for the appointment to the position of Major-General long before the vacancy occurred. He said that he could not do so for the very reason of his connection with the controversy between Pope and Fitz John Porter. His official action in this connection, and the association of his name with the Board of Review, had placed him in a position of such delicacy toward Gen. Pope that he felt constrained to forbid the presentation of his claims to the appointment. This was well understood by Gen. Pope, who has since expressed himself as deeply impressed by the magnanimous course of Gen. Terry with reference to this matter. It was known to the President and Secretary of War that Gen. Terry was not an applicant for the Major-Generalship, and of the reason they were fully informed. For obvious motives the friends of Terry and Pope who knew the facts about the matter have up to this time regarded their relations in the case as confidential.

The circumstances have only been alluded to by friends of Gen. Terry in order to correct history, and that Gen. Logan's charge may not go down in the *Record* unchallenged.

A LIVELY SENSATION,

WHICH WOULD BE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, DID IT NOT BELONG TO THE NO-NAME SERIES.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—A full-fledged sensation is agitating diplomatic circles. There are four parties to it: A Count in diplomatic breeches, a society belle, a cautious uncle, and an irate Colonel in the United States army. The Count undertook to give lessons in French to the young lady, who is noted for her beauty and refinement. The young lady took both lessons and Count kindly, much to the disgust of her uncle, who has an antipathy to foreigners, especially when handsome and insinuating. The Colonel, who is thought to have a liking for the young lady himself, shared the uncle's antipathy to this particular foreigner. The four met at the uncle's residence a few nights ago. The Count was charming in his attentions to the belle, and her eyes beamed with a light dangerously akin to love. This angered the Colonel and outraged the uncle. By degrees the conversation became personal, and the young lady got up and left the room. Then the Colonel spoke his mind freely. He called the Count all kinds of irritating names. The latter responded with all the ardor of old-fashioned chivalry, while the uncle put in a word now and then.

THE CLIMAX

was reached when the Colonel said no foreign Count was worthy of the uncle's niece, and the Count left the house, remarking that the Colonel would hear from him the next day. Sure enough, he did. He sent a challenge through a naval officer, and, unmindful of the proprieties of the code, accompanied the bearer of the challenge.

On learning their mission, the Colonel said he would not only fight the Count, but the naval officer also, and rated them both soundly for not proceeding according to the rules of the code duello. A fight with pistols was ultimately arranged, to come off next week.

The friends of both parties are trying to bring about an amicable settlement, but it is doubtful whether they will succeed. The lady in the case is worked up, but says she will marry the man she loves all the same.

NOTES.

WHAT THE GOSSIPS SAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Friends of President Arthur say that he is very superstitious, and that he has been constantly haunted since Garfield died. They predict that the death of Mr. Allen in the White House, just as the President was renewing the gayeties which have been discontinued since Garfield died, will have a very depressing effect upon Arthur.

GEORGE R. DAVIS

arrived here tonight ready for the duties of Congress tomorrow. He will this week answer Black's notice of contest.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The recent agitation relative to the removal of the tax on tobacco has brought out the fact that the Government since 1863 has collected on tobacco the sum of $588,750,447. For the last ten years the average annual revenue from tobacco has been about $40,000,000. For the present year it is $47,391,988.

THE CARRIAGE OF MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE AND SON

came violently into collision with a coupé at Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue tonight. The occupants of both vehicles were thrown to the pavement. All were uninjured.

DETECTIVES IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The investigation by the Citizens' Committee into the conduct of the police force has resulted in the practical discharge of two detectives—McDevitt and McElfresh—the oldest members of the corps. They were last night suspended from office, and forbidden by the Commissioners to have any communication with other members of the force. The suspension is preliminary to a formal trial, and it is the impression that it is equivalent to a discharge. The charges are alleged complicity with burglars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Massachusetts Congressman, who has just returned from his vacation, expresses the opinion that Representative Crapo is likely to be elected to the Senate as a compromise candidate between Hoar and Long. The first contest in the Massachusetts Legislature in which the strength of Butler will be tested is over the position of President of the Senate. Mr. Bruce is the candidate selected to be backed by the Butlerites as against the regular Republican candidate, Crocker. The latter was the chief instrument of forcing the unfortunate nomination for Governor of the last President of the Senate, Bishop, which gave Butler his opportunity and triumph.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

There is very strong opposition here to the reorganization of the Republican Congressional Committee. Many of the old-time Republicans think it has done the party great injury. Senator Logan, in a speech the other day, in replying to a suggestion as to political assessments, said that he had not paid any for a good many years; that he had no faith in committees of that sort; and that he had notified all clerks who had appealed to him not to pay a cent.

A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP.

Naval officers express great satisfaction with the trial trip of the new monitor Miantomah. The vessel made much higher speed than was expected, having made ten knots an hour, which is as fast as has ever been reached by the best ironclads of her class. Naval officers predict that, when properly armed, she will be able to meet any vessel of her size afloat.

THE IRONMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA

are organized to oppose the reductions proposed by the Tariff-Commission bill, especially the reduction which it is reported the Ways and Means favors, to $3 per ton on pig-iron. It is the old story with the manufacturers. They say that a reduction of $3 per ton will close their furnaces.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Reduced Schedules of Wages at Pittsburg Iron-Mills—Nailmakers Want Higher Prices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 1.—At some of the principal iron mills reduced schedules of wages went into operation today. Conferences had been held with the workmen, who in every case agreed to the cut down, so there was no trouble. Among other establishments which have reduced wages are the National Tube Works, McKeesport Bessemer Steel Works, Braddock and American Works, Pittburg. There are no signs of dissatisfaction among the working classes except the Comman laborers, many of whom are idle, and those employed say they cannot support their families on the wages they receive. The proposed shut-down of the nail mills is interpreted one way by workingmen and another way by manufacturers and dealers. An official of the Amalgamated Association, speaking on this subject, said: "It is in reality a strike of the manufacturers against the middlemen and consumers. Last summer's strike discouraged building, and but a small number of houses was erected.

A BOOM IN BUILDING

is looked for next season, and the manufacturers are anxious to secure their prices. When nails are $3.40 per keg, bar iron is very weak at two and one-fourth cents, and while the supply of nails is not large, that of bar iron is, and to equalize things the shut-down is ordered. There is no great stock of nails in the country, as the deficit caused by the strike is not yet filled."

A number of firms extensively engaged in the nail trade were seen this evening and questioned in regard to the meaning of the proposed suspension of production. A member of one of these firms said: "I don't suppose it makes much difference to us whether the price be raised or not. In fact, it might be better for us were the card-rates advanced, for, as it is, there is no margin in nails. The regular rate is $3.40 per keg, but we always have to sell at $3.30. We have no great desire to handle nails,

ALWAYS TRY TO AVOID THEM,

unless we receive an order for them in connection with other and better-paying goods. It may be that the manufacturers will succeed in holding their rates, but I hardly think that a stoppage of thirty days will have any effect upon the market, for the country is now too well stocked with this commodity. In a similar line, we have the example of the Lackman manufacturers, who last summer combined to hold the rates, and they did so to the extent of an advance of from 50 to 100 per cent. This was done by forming a pool, and at the same time limiting production. The nail manufacturers may have the same success, and it may be to the advantage of both manufacturers and middlemen to make some advance in the card-rate, or at least hold it where it is."

The suspension commences on the 15th of January, and expires Feb. 10.

REDUCTION IN WAGES AT TROY, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A notice has been posted in the Cohoees Rolling-Mill announcing that, owing to the depression in trade and the low price of iron, a general reduction in wages will occur immediately. The 500 employés are thoroughly surprised, not having expected the decrease. They discussed today the policy of a strike, and decided that unless their employers made concessions they will refuse to return to work tomorrow. A Troy knitting-mill, employing 300 operatives, has given notice of a 10 per cent reduction, to take effect Tuesday. The operatives have returned word that they will not submit.

THE RAILROADS.

Gould's New Southern Trunk-Line Scheme—The Atlantic & Pacific.

Suit Against the Hoosac Tunnel Company for a Million Dollars Damages.

Prospective Changes in the Management of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

Another Projected Southern Trunk-Line of Which Gould Is to Be the Controlling Spirit.

Cincinnati, having already the Cincinnati Southern, built at a cost of over $30,000,000, and the Louisville & Nashville as two great lines extending through some of the most valuable territory in the South, is anticipating a third trunk-line South, under Jay Gould's management. The scheme, as set forth in the *Enquirer*, is that Mr. Gould will assume entire control of the Mobile & Ohio as soon as it passes out of the hands of a Receiver and make it a part of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, but operated jointly with Gould's Southwestern system. A number of preliminary surveys have already been made of different places on the line of the proposed road, and the following will, in all probability, be the course taken: The northern extension will begin on the line of the Mobile & Ohio Road at either Columbus, Miss., or Aberdeen, the same State, and will take a northeasterly course, crossing the Louisville & Nashville system at Decatur, Ala. From there it will still run in a northeasterly direction, parallel with and about midway between the Cincinnati Southern and Louisville & Nashville systems. It will not touch either Nashville or Chattanooga, but be located far enough west to avoid construction through the chain of mountains lying west of the latter-named city. It will cross the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Road at a point about Wartrace, Tenn., or perhaps between that and Murfreesboro, in the same State. From there the course will be almost due north toward Shelbyville, Ky., passing through Frankfort, the capital, and thence on to Cincinnati. It is also the intention to complete the road into New Orleans, and there to connect with the Southwestern system, terminating at the Crescent City. This line, if completed according to the program, would give Mr. Gould a continuous route from Cincinnati into Texas and New Mexico.

No Truth in the Report that the Atlantic & Pacific is Financially Embarrassed.

The reported embarrassment of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad originated in a difficulty with a large tie contractor, J. M. Latta, who claimed that under his contract he was entitled to a higher price than the company had paid him, and consequently began suit to recover, at the same time putting attachments on the company's property. He was anxious to get his money, and the company refusing to settle till he had dismissed the suit, he was glad to take the latter alternative. The company, President Nutt says, was never in so good condition as now financially and in regard to its prospects. All the heavy mountain work has been done and nearly all the grading is completed, the few short gaps of grading remaining being under contract to be finished Feb. 1, 1883. The laying of steel rails is progressing rapidly and will be finished to Needles on the Colorado, on the bank of the Colorado, where the Southern Pacific is to meet it with a branch from Mojave. Some of the work among the mountains of the Continental Divide and the Arizona divide has been very heavy and costly, one mile of road in "Johnson's Canon" costing $111,000. This mile includes a short tunnel and an iron viaduct across the canon 265 feet high. There is not a wooden bridge on the road; all are of iron or stone, and one cost over $250,000; not a yard of iron rail on the main line, but all fifty-six pound steel rails. The road has the money of which President Nutt says, to complete its lines and pay interest for a year. It can show, he declares, the best built new railway in the country. Thus far this month the company has paid on its construction account over $480,000. It has hitherto been in the habit of paying all the completed estimates of its engineers on the 15th of the months following, and many of its contractors, who have completed their jobs and are being pressed for payment by the sub-contractors, whose men, in turn, are pressing them for their money, so that they can go home, have been a little anxious to get their pay with even more than the usual promptness, but there has been no trouble, except in the case of Latta, and that, as has been said, was not a question of payment, but of the price of ties. President Nutt has in his office a large collection of views of scenery along the line, prominent points in the work, camps of the construction corps, etc., taken by one of the clerks in the engineering department, who seems to be an excellent amateur photographer. These views are very interesting as showing the difficult nature of many of the obstacles surmounted by this line.

The Hoosac Tunnel Company Sued for a Million.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A case of considerable importance, involving damage to the extent of $1,000,000, is to be heard before the Hon. F. A. Rogers, of West Troy, Referee, on the 12th and 13th of January. It is an action brought by the Troy & Boston Railroad Company against the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad Company. The plaintiff alleges that about the year 1852 a railroad known as the Albany Northern Railroad was constructed and owned by a company of that name, duly incorporated; that the road was operated by the said company until about the year 1854, when it became insolvent, and the road was sold under judgment of foreclosure, and became the property of the Albany, Vermont & Canada Railroad Company. This company soon after became insolvent, and the Albany Northern Railroad was again sold under foreclosure, and became the property of the Albany & Vermont Railroad Company, which still is a corporation duly organized and incorporated. On or before the 6th of December, 1880, an agreement was entered into between the plaintiffs and the Albany & Vermont Railroad Company, by which the plaintiff became entitled to the use and possession of the Albany Northern Railroad property from Eagle Bridge to Waterford, about 16 miles. The plaintiff entered into possession of said road under such agreement, which was afterward on the 18th of January, 1882, consummated by the execution of a lease of said road by the plaintiffs to the Albany & Vermont Company at $1 per year. About Nov. 1, 1877, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western wrongfully entered into and upon said premises, moved the rails thereof, changed the gauge, greatly injuring it for the railroad purposes of the plaintiff, ousted the plaintiff, and has ever since been and still is wrongfully possessed thereof, although such possession has been demanded by the plaintiff. Therefore the plaintiff asks for $500,000 damages for being kept out of possession, and $500,000, the value of the use and occupation of the road since Nov. 1, 1877, making $1,000,000 in all, besides possession of the road. The roadway in question is fourteen miles long and sixty-six feet in width.

Trouble Among the Wheeling & Lake Erie People.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 1.—Local railroad circles, and especially Wheeling & Lake Erie people, are much stirred up over further prospective changes in the management of that road. For some time a contest for the ascendency has existed between N. H. Swayne Jr., Vice-President, and C. K. Griggs, original lessee and Manager, both being Directors. At the recent election Swayne was dropped by Griggs, who held the proxies of Commodore Garrison. At the same time Swayne's friends claimed that he would be restored to the Directory at the February election, and he is now in New York making himself solid with the old Commodore. It is claimed here today that the Swaynes have been appointed General Solicitors of the road in place of Judge R. H. Cochran, of Wheeling, and that M. D. Woodford, now Superintendent, is to be made General Manager, thus displacing Mr. Griggs. As a natural consequence the subordinate officials are on the anxious seat.

Annual Meeting of the Officers of the Vandalia Line.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 1.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Line, known as the Vandalia Line, was held at the general office of the company in this city this morning. The following Directors were elected for the current year: William McKeen, Alexander McGregor, Josephus Collett, D. W. Minstall, Henry Ross, J. C. Crawford, and George E. Farrington. At 1 p. m. the new board met and elected the following officers: President, W. R. McKeen; Secretary, George E. Farrington; Treasurer, J. W. Crutt. Subsequently the old Board of Directors of the Logansport Division was reflected, and an election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. R. McKeen; Secretary and Treasurer, George E. Farrington.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Land Department of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has been placed under the direct management of C. W. Rogers, General Manager of the road, since the death of Col. W. H. Coffin.

It is understood that the proposition of the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to declare a scrip dividend of 2½ per cent has been abandoned, the counsel of the company having decided that any such issue is contrary to the law of this State.

It is stated that the object of the newly-organized Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is to build from Litchfield, Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, north about forty-five miles to Springfield, where connection will be made with the Illinois Central's Springfield Division.

Col. Thomas McKissock, the oldest railroad man in Missouri, late General Superintendent of the Western Division of the Wabash Road, has been appointed General Manager of the Venice & Carondelet and Illinois & St. Louis Railroads. The latter is an important coal road penetrating the Belleville mining district, and the former a belt line surrounding East St. Louis and extending to East Carondelet, six miles down the river.

The transfer of the stock of the Western Indiana Railroad from the old to the new owners of the road was consummated in New York during the past week, and a meeting for the reorganization of the company and the election of new officers, as well as the consideration of various matters which are before the board, will take place in Chicago tomorrow. It is understood that the Belt Line will be leased to a separate corporation, in which the owners of the Western Indiana will have an interest in common with several other Chicago roads, and that Mr. Robert Harris will be elected President and Andrew Crawford Vice-President. All the old officers and Directors of the road have tendered their resignations.

The Toronto *Mail* says: "It was hoped that so simple a matter as the consolidation of the Michigan Central and Canada Southern Railroads could be effected without any further increase of indebtedness. But it seems matters are to take their usual course. The agreement between the companies contemplates the borrowing of $6,000,000 with which to double-track the Canada Southern and build a new bridge at St. Thomas. The debt of the Canada Southern now amounts to $13,546,970, on which 5 per cent interest is guaranteed by the New York Central Company; the Michigan Central's indebtedness is $23,442,200. If the amalgamation is made in the most approved Vanderbilt way there will have to be a new issue of stock as well as bonds in connection with it."

The Woodruff Sleeping-Car Company has taken a new lease of life, having reorganized as the Woodruff Car Trust Company. Under the new incorporation it has an authorized capital of $3,000,000, of which $150,000 or one-twentieth has been paid in. The following gentlemen are to manage the company's affairs: James H. Hopkins, Wilson McCandless, Frank Stahm, all of Pittsburg, and Henry Whelen, of Philadelphia. Trustees, Henry Whelen, of Philadelphia, and J. J. Don

TH IS WEALTH!

Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

ESOLVENT.

d makes sound flesh, strong bone, and
. If you would have your flesh firm,
sound, without caries, and your con-
r, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL-
OLVENT.

ateful Recognition.

HRONIC or Long Standing Dis-
tory in the healing art; that
that clearly discerns Defect,
remedy; that restores step by
—the body which has been slow-
weakened by an insidious dis-
commands our respect but de-
titude. Dr Radway has fur-
kind with that wonderful remedy,
rsaparillian Resolvent, which as-
this result, and suffering humanity,
existence of pain and disease,
days and long nights, owe him
—Medical Monitor.

SE AND TRUE.

from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on
Cure," as follows:
DISEASES CURED BY

ADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Ru-
, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or
Blood, Syphilis and Venereal
aronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
ite Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine
Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes,
Decay of the Body, Pimples and
ors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Blad-
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout,
Gravel, and Calculous Deposits,
of the above complaints to which
gives specious names.
t that there is no kind of remedy that
the curative power over these diseases
y's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step
ely from the foundation, and restores
parts to their sound condition. Let
the body are stopped, and healthy
plied to the system, from which new
formed. This is the first corrective
adway's Resolvent.
where the system has been salivated,
y, Sickness, Corrosive Sublimate,
nulated and become deposited in the
ts, etc., causing caries of the bones,
nal curvatures, contortions, white

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

There is diphtheria at No. 648 South May street and at the Clifton House.

George Doyle, Secretary Halowell Granit Company, Maine, is at the Leland.

The North Chicago City Railway Company yesterday gave their conductors and drivers one trip off each, as a sort of a New Year's present.

Ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the Grand Pacific. The Senator is on his way East on private business.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a.m., 16 degrees; 9 a. m., 17; 10 a. m., 18; 12 m., 20. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 12 p. m., 29.65.

Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb has invited the inmates of the Chicago Orphan Asylum to attend this afternoon's performance of the Tom Thumb troupe at Central-Music Hall, and they will attend in a body.

The Scholastic Annual for 1883, by Prof. J. A. Lyons, of the University of Notre Dame, is just out, and, as usual, is full of interesting reading matter—prose and poetry, and also contains valuable astronomical tables.

B. H. Cahill, of Washington; Milton Nobles, the actor, of Brooklyn; C. A. Harrington, of Massachusetts; J. F. McFarlane, of Winnipeg; William A. Knowlton, of Rockford; and Charles H. Lord, of Boston, are guests at the Sherman.

The Virginia Quartet, who did such valuable service during the late campaign, were out yesterday, and not only enjoyed themselves but contributed to the enjoyment of others. They sang their songs wherever they went, and they went everywhere.

In an enthusiastic welcome of the new year some citizen yesterday fired a Minie rifle on Chicago avenue, and the ball crashed through the hall window of the Chicago Avenue Police Station. The officers have the bullet, but cannot find the original owner.

Miss Minnie Palmer, the actress; John R. Rogers, her manager; and C. O. Rogers, of New York; Miss Emily Faithful and her protégé, Miss Pattison, leading support of Mrs. Langtry; and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graham, of the Langtry company, are registered at the Palmer.

R. W. Payne, of Detroit; the Hon. S. M. Stevenson, of Menominee; George L. Lord, business manager of *Peck's Sun*, Milwaukee; S. F. Boyd, Minneapolis; L. A. Arthur, of New York; Prof. William Milliken, of St. Louis; and Fred I. Marcy, of Providence, are at the Tremont.

A body was taken from the North Branch yesterday and removed to the morgue. It was soon identified as that of John Durkies, a German, who lived at No. 32 Coventry street. He was 83 years old, and leaves a family in poor circumstances. Durkies had been missing two or three days.

The stockholders of the Traders' Insurance Company at their annual meeting yesterday elected the following Directors without opposition: C. Comstock, S. H. McCrea, J. F. Gillette, E. Buckingham, William G. Hibbard, R. J. Smith, Elias T. Watkins, Ira S. Younglove, and C. L. Hutchinson.

D. T. Corbin, of Charleston, S. C.; Finlay Dun, of London; B. R. Stone, of Englewood, England; E. N. Marks, of Australia; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McClellan, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Brainard; Mr. and Mrs. A. Gunnison, of Cincinnati; and Judge W. A. Landers, of Rochester, are at the Grand Pacific.

John H. Dunkirs, residing at No. 33 Coventry street, was drowned yesterday morning while crossing the river on the ice in the rear of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills. The deceased had crossed over once before, but a tug had cut the ice before his return, which he did not notice. Deceased was employed as a grasser in the mill, and leaves a wife in destitute circumstances.

Scarlet-fever was reported at the following places yesterday: No. 3563 Vincennes avenue, No. 204 West Fourteenth, No. 298 East Chicago avenue, No. 528 South Jefferson, No. 19 Twenty-sixth; No. 69 Dearborn (Room 15), No. 551 Fulton, No. 2807 Lake avenue, No. 307 South Jefferson, No. 471 West Indiana, No. 3018 Arnold, No. 89 Pratt, southeast corner Morgan and West Erie.

One of the pleasant surprises incident upon the New Year occurred at the wholesale boot and shoe house of C. H. Fargo & Co. Mr. John Benham, the outgoing partner, was presented by the employés of the house with an elegant diamond ring, and Mr. John Hayes, head bookkeeper, who has been associated with the house since Mr. Benham's connection with it, was given a fine gold watch. Mr. John Eddy did the talking to Mr. Benham, and Mr. C. A. Davis said a few words to Mr. Hayes.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, of New York City, has been engaged to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Young People's Association of St. Paul's Methodist Church, on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 16. His subject will be "Neighborhood Building." Dr. Pullman is one of the most popular lecturers in the East this season. The Young People's Association has also engaged the Rev. Dr. Thomas for a lecture, and the Chicago Madrigal Club together with Prof. Hoffnhoner and Prof. Kayser for a musical and literary entertainment, the dates to be announced later.

The wedding of Mrs. Maria C. Perry, of this city, and Gideon E. Meigs, of Boston, occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, the Rev. R. A. Holland, rector of the church, officiating. The wedding was a very quiet affair, and the ceremony witnessed only by the immediate friends of the bride and groom. The couple were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Tuttle. Miss Laura B. Demming and William Le Baron, Mr. and Mrs. Meigs will take an extended trip of two months through Wisconsin, Missouri, and the Northwest, after which they will reside in Boston. The bride wore a traveling-dress of blue plush, with natural beaver trimmings.

The bicyclists held forth in large force at Exposition Hall yesterday afternoon. The entertainment opened with a two-mile handicap race, in which were entered Messrs. Calkins, Irish, Stevens, and Crawford, the race being won by Mr. Calkins in 6 minutes 45 seconds, the fastest two-miles ever made in Chicago. A twenty-mile race, between Mlle. Louise Armaindo, a Chicago professional bicyclist, and Mr. T. W. Eck, the Canadian bicyclist, then took place, Mlle. Armaindo giving Mr. Eck a start of one mile, and beating him by a lap in 1 hour 39 minutes 34 seconds, making the last mile in 3 minutes 34 seconds. The most exciting race of the afternoon was the concluding handicap of five miles, between Messrs. Calkins, Irish, and Crawford, which was won by Mr. Calkins in 16 minutes 7½ seconds. An exhibition of fancy riding was given by Mr. H. M. Wood.

During the last month the Humane Society relieved the condition of ninety-eight children—many destitute and almost starving, several most cruelly-treated by parents or other persons having charge of them, many homeless; placed in charitable institutions, seventeen; surrendered from parents, two; persons prosecuted for cruelty, three; amount of fines, $63; persons cautioned or reprimanded, ten; children driven out of doors by parents, four. Number of complaints of cruelty to horses, fifty-eight; prosecutions, eight; amount of fines exclusive of costs, $45; persons cautioned and reprimanded, twenty-three; cases of overloading, three; disabled and abandoned horses destroyed, fourteen; laid up from work, fourteen; taken home or ambulance, eight. Dogs, chickens, an eagle, and a young heifer claimed attention. The cattle-yards and markets have been visited several times during the month.

An inquest was held Sunday afternoon on the body of A. Brink, the intemperate Swede who died in the basement of a saloon at No. 129 Sedgwick street. Dr. F. L. Crandall, who was summoned to Brink's relief a few minutes before death took place, gave it as his opinion that the man had died from alcoholism. So the jury found. Yesterday, however, C. M. Allen, one of the Citizens' League, sent a communication to Coroner Boyden stating that a post-mortem examination should be held in the case, alleging that Brink had been thrown out of the saloon Friday night by the bartender and injured severely. Mr. Allen on inquiry obtained the impression that the inquest had been set for today. He suggested in his communication that Dr. Crandall be summoned as a witness. Inasmuch as Dr. Crandall was before the jury and expressed the opinion given it is not likely that any further investigation will take place.

The annual meeting of the parish of St. Paul's Universalist Church will be held in the vestry of the church tomorrow evening. It is expected that important matters will be considered at the meeting, and among them the calling of a pastor to succeed Dr. Ryder. Since he left St. Paul's the pulpit has been supplied by Dr. Sumner Ellis, of Boston, but it is rumored that he will soon visit other fields, and the parish made it imperative that a regular pastor be settled at once. The Rev. J. M. Pullman, D. D., the eloquent Universalist divine of New York City, is most talked of for the place, and it seems quite probable that his name will meet with great favor. The Rev. Mr. Adams, a young minister from Massachusetts, has also been mentioned in connection with the vacant pastorate, but the general feeling in the parish is decidedly in favor of Dr. Pullman. It is understood that Dr. Pullman is not a candidate for the pulpit, as he now presides over a very strong parish in New York, but the people of St. Paul's will probably make a decided effort to induce him to come West. He has been settled in New York for many years past, and is one of the foremost clergymen of that city.

In THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 16 there was published an item reflecting, possibly a little too severely, upon the business principles of Byron Van Raub, proprietor of the Don Carlos ranch, Leon Springs, Bexar County, Tex. This item was based upon a correspondence between W. Florance of Irving Park and Mr. Van Raub, which on the face of it might look like a scheme to relieve people of small sums of money. Mr. Van Raub writes in complaint to this office, and does not appear to be that sort of a man. His ranch is a very large and valuable one devoted to the extensive raising of spotted and striped ponies—a business venture which has excited the curiosity of thousands who have imposed upon him by making pretense that they meant business simply for the purpose of satisfying their morbid curiosity. To avoid the nuisance he invariably charges $1 for a catalogue or general description of his stock, and persons meaning business will not object, he thinks, to this reasonable charge.

During December the West Madison street signal service received 2,451 reports from patrolmen and forty alarms were responded to. There were 128 miles traveled and twenty persons taken to the police court; there were nine arrests made and three bodies removed to the morgue. The Desplaines Street Station received 6,041 reports and responded to 228 alarms; 580½ miles were traveled and 204 arrests made, twenty-seven sick and injured persons were cared for, and thirty disturbances were suppressed without arrests. They took twenty-one persons to jail and made eighteen miscellaneous runs. The Cottage Grove Station received 2,819 reports, and responded to seventy-seven alarms and made twenty-seven arrests. The patrol frustrated five burglaries and traveled 268 miles. The Larrabee street patrol during December responded to eighty-nine alarms and traveled 361 miles. West Twelfth street responded to 186 alarms and made 204 arrests, traveling over 338½ miles.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The colored people of the city celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation last evening at Hershey Hall under the auspices of the Chicago Light Infantry. R. M. Mitchell presided, and the exercises consisted of the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by A. P. Hall, appropriate addresses by William Baker and Samuel Wright, and music and dancing. Emery A. Storrs, Gen. Smith, and ex-Gov. Beveridge were announced to speak, but the first two failed to put in an appearance, and the latter sent an excuse that he was unable to be present on account of a prior engagement. Supper was served late in the evening, and the dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning.

EX-SENATOR NEWTON BOOTH,

of Sacramento City, Cal., arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and secured quarters at the Grand Pacific. Mr. Booth is on his way East to attend to private business. In the course of a brief talk with a reporter of THE TRIBUNE last evening the gentleman said that the Chinese bill was entirely satisfactory to all parties, save perhaps the Chinese. The law had practically silenced the Dennis Kearney gang, and had allayed all feeling of hostility on the part of the working classes toward the capitalists. He thought that at the end of ten years (the limit of the law) it would be found to be perfectly practicable, and would be readopted. The report that an effort had been made to import coolies in a surreptitious way, the gentleman thought, was without foundation, and that the people had no cause for fear on that account. Mr. Booth will remain East about three weeks.

MRS. LANGTRY.

HER ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO—HER PERSONAL APPEARANCE—IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Mrs. Lily Langtry, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Miss Langtry, and her two maids and Mr. John B. Schoedler, Mr. Abbey's partner, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday, where a suite of rooms had been previously engaged for the party. The arrival of the Jersey Lily at the house caused a little flutter among the guests, and a desire to see her was expressed by a number of persons. Mrs. Langtry, however, kept her parlors, and saw but few persons during the day, devoting herself to getting ready for the evening performance. A TRIBUNE representative sent up his card, and he was invited to come to Parlor 3, which is her reception-room.

"I was just going out," said the lady as the reporter entered, "but I thought it would be rude to send you away without having seen me. I am pretty tired, but the trip was quite a pleasant one."

When Mrs. Langtry had stopped talking the reporter took a momentary glance at the face and form which have been heralded over the wide world as being so beautiful. She was attired in a walking costume of very pale green cloth, which fitted closely. Her waist is small, and her carriage erect and perfect.

THE FACE,

however, the reporter must confess, was to him somewhat of a disappointment. It is beautiful and expressive, but there are hundreds of Chicago society ladies, married and single, who have far prettier ones, and it would not be difficult to name at least a dozen. She has drooping, languid eyelids, and a complexion that is like the velvet on the peach, as rosy and fresh-looking. It is here, perhaps, that her main professional beauty principally lies—in her exquisite complexion. The nose is perfect and the eyes are lustrous and beautiful. But as to her mouth, it is pretty large, and the lips are rather thick, but between them is displayed a magnificent set of teeth. Her neck is perfection in its contour, and might well make the sculptor envious. Her hair is a sort of hazelnut brown, and it was plainly dressed, the bangs being carelessly frizzed in front. She wore large sapphires and diamond jewelry, including a brooch and bracelets, but she had no diamonds in her ears. There were several fine jewels on her fingers. Her hands are small and white, with taper fingers.

"How do you like this country, asked the reporter, "as far as you have seen it?"

"It improves upon acquaintance. I like it better and better."

"You like its people?"

"They have been pretty kind to me."

"Is Miss Langtry your traveling companion?"

"She is my husband's sister, who has come over to keep me company."

"Has your husband come over from England?"

"UNFORTUNATELY, NO."

"Who is Mr. A. J. Langtry, who arrived in New York recently from Europe?"

"O, he's my cousin—he's a cousin of my husband's. He lives in this country. He lives in Brooklyn."

"Then there is no prospect of your husband coming just now?"

"I am sorry to say no. Poor man, he can't spare the time to come over just now. He can't afford to leave his business for four months. You know it is expensive traveling, and he is in trouble just now and has to stay in England. I wish that it were different."

"You enjoy pretty good health?"

"O yes. I am glad to get to Chicago, and see some real American winter weather. I like to see snow and ice."

"Are you fond of skating?"

"I am; very much, indeed; but I'm a little wobbly and uncertain upon skates just now. But I mean to get perfect on them before I go home. I have heard so much of your parks that I am anxious to see them."

"Will you go about much today?"

"O no. I am too tired. I think that I shall keep pretty quiet and rest myself."

MR. GEBHARDT ON HIS WAY HERE.

The movements of Freddie Gebhardt, the phenomenal orthorraphist who has devoted so much of his time and a goodly portion of his income to Mrs. Langtry, having become of interest to the public at large, it will not be amiss at this time to record some statements regarding the recent eccentric actions of the gentleman. It means, according to a lady who has an opportunity to know whereof she speaks, that Freddie is madly in love with Mrs. L., that there is no doubt about the infatuation, and that it takes most of the lady's time to resist the tiresome attentions of the youthful millionaire. Not that she wishes to discard him, for she does not. He is altogether too valuable a treasure to be dispensed with; but then he must be regulated, and this in a measure has been done. But her manager must not be compelled to suffer for this nonsense, and accordingly when he occurs in Mr. Gebhardt's plans, as well as those of Mrs. Langtry. When the Chicago engagement was on the tapis Freddie insisted on coming West with her, and she readily consented. But Mr. Abbey called a halt. He thought it might injure the business in Chicago, and it is said he informed Gebhardt that he could not interfere with his star, and he must keep aloof for awhile. Freddie is an impulsive young man with $85,000 a year, and Mr. Abbey found it hard to draw him in line; but at length he was made to understand that he could not come to Chicago with her, and a compromise was effected—he came only about one-third of the way. He then returned to New York, but he early yesterday morning telegraphed Mrs. Langtry that he would be in Chicago before the close of her engagement. When he comes he will stop at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and he will not hesitate to show her all the courtesy he did in New York. As yet, no special attentions have been paid the lady by members of society here, and it remains to be seen if she will be any sort of a social lioness.

OFF-COLOR CALLS.

AT THE ARMORY.

Calling began early at the Harrison Street Police Station. Joseph Gossage came in with a friend, and, failing to find his calling-card, the friend, who wore a star on his breast, assisted in the search. Mr. Gossage is the President of the polo club which meets daily in Tilden avenue. His failure to find a visiting-card so chagrined him that he requested Desk-Sergt. Anson Backus to write his name on a blank sheet of paper.

"In order that I may still further impress my identity upon my honored entertainer," said President Gossage, "please note that my age is 36; I am an American by birth, never contracted any matrimonial alliance, and devote myself exclusively to the pursuit of happiness. My friend, have you found my calling-card yet?"

The star discovered an English halfpenny, a remnant of stick licorice, and a toothpick in President Gossage's vest pocket. In an outside pocket of an ulster, wrapped in brown paper, were some crackers and meat which the caller could only account for on the theory that they had been accidentally deposited while he was partaking of refreshments on Michigan avenue. After exchanging the compliments of the season with Sergt. Backus President Gossage inquired after his brother Directors in the Honduras Mining Company, and upon learning that they still had quarters at this hotel concluded to spend the night with them.

Later in the day, while Lieut. Edward Laughlin was entertaining a number of guests, Miss Maud Woods called. She is only 23, and is one of those unaffected little boldens who fear nothing and defy social rules.

"Edward, you know it's leap year, don't you, and I'm privileged," and the romp attempted to nestle Lotta-like on the Lieutenant's shoulder.

"Maud," replied Laughlin, reproachfully, "it is not leap year; and Maud, you have been sampling high-wines today."

"Edward, you must be a mind-reader; I have absorbed several cups. Now do me a favor; take off your hat; let me make a jewel case of it; here's my cluster diamond ring. Here's my turquoise bracelet. Edward, and here is your own dear likeness set in pearls. Here is my jeweled hair-pin, and here my necklace. Keep them all, Edward; you tell me it is not leap year, and I am overwhelmed with confusion."

Desk-Sergeant Hogan marked the jewelry "On deposit," and Maud went to her boudoir sobbing.

"'Tis Sweet to Be Re (hic) membered," warbled George Robertson to Sergt. Backus, "but, ole boy, I don't see any (hic) oake lay (hic) out. Guess must been death in family (hic), eh? Sorry for yer."

"Take him down," said the Sergeant to the star.

"Yessir. Put me down as one as loves his (hic) feller men," and George Robertson disappeared with the refrain, "'Tis Sweet to Be Remembered."

Jennie Curtis, a West Side nymph, was the first New-Year's caller at the armory. It was 1 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been making a canned, compressed, and selected night of it, and when the officers had succeeded in curbing her exuberant spirits the patrol wagon, Jennie fired up afresh, attempted to drive the horses and rake command of the expedition. Failing in this, she tore her bonnet from her head and flung it into the street. A scarf followed, and then the girl wanted to disrobe, and do the Lady Godiva act. Remembering the modesty of Anson Backus the officers would not permit this. When Miss Curtis finally approached the reception-room, she fired a dynamo of profanity at the entire police force, and vowed "by the ghost of Moll Kelly," that the stars would find that they "hadn't struck no baby in a basket when they picked her up."

With the advent of Jennie began the reception, and it continued until a late hour last night. One of the callers gave her name as Johanna Alice Marie Ryan. She decided to remain and will this morning put in her compliments in person to Justice Wallace.

THE GAMBLERS

all kept open houses yesterday. They felt that on New Year's Day Mr. Doyle would not call upon his men to do more than was absolutely necessary, and, besides, the officers felt that they might be called upon at any moment to quell some too empathic celebration of the day. The police have learned that New Year's calls—at saloons, principally—too frequently lead up to a reckless use of knife or pistol, and the officers are generally kept on their beats on such a day. So the gamblers did not hang out baskets. They did not, however, make extra preparations in the way of spreading tables for callers, because it was not a "dead sure thing" that no raids would be made. The tables were all well spread, but only with chips, dice, and cards, and the callers paid the usual prices for drinks and cigars at the sideboard. The games were all as large as if not larger than usual, for nearly every one lost at least a little money to get rid of yesterday. At the crooked houses there was doubtless considerable money stolen from patrons who had made too many calls during the day. A raid on the gamblers that night would certainly have realized an army of prisoners for the police.

THE JAIL.

A basket dangled from the outer doorknob of the County Jail yesterday. The inference might be that Jailer Folz was not receiving calls, but such was not the case. The basket was the invention of the Clerk, Ben Price, who conspired with Bailiff Kolbe to take up a New Year's collection for Watchman Humphrey. As soon as the purport of the basket was understood contributions came pouring in. Again and again the basket was filled, and at 4 o'clock, when a TRIBUNE reporter called Jo Humphrey had a cart-load of spoils. And yet he was not happy. A neat-looking express package was found to be stuffed with sawdust. In the centre of a jeweler's box, carefully packed in cotton, was a candy watch, and in a cigar-box, done up with intent to deceive, a supply of cabbage, a bunch of celery, and some sliced carrots. Humphrey threatened to demolish the basket, but Kolbe and Price were guardian angels.

Among the day's callers inquired for Dr. George Kellogg, who was recently arrested charged with being an abortionist. That eminent practitioner was not in, and his present address is not known to the city officials. Kellogg's counsel, Mr. Swett, called at the jail Saturday, and was apparently surprised when informed that his client was not there.

There were no unusual occurrences at the jail yesterday, and but for the episode of Jo Humphrey's basket the day would have been dull enough.

THE COW-JOBBER.

SWINDLING AT THE STOCK-YARDS.

A few days ago the shrinker and the nature of his business were exposed in these columns. Another speculator who prospers at the Stock-Yards is the cow-jobber. He is the embodiment of shrewdness and great managerial ability. Although his calling is decidedly lower than that of the commission man, yet he manages to make even more money than he in proportion to the number of his deals. The facility with which a cow-jobber can metamorphose an ancient cow into a heifer with a calf at its side has always been considered a clever performance, and when he disposes of the pair to some confiding boarding-house keeper as a milch-cow and calf he perpetrates a very clever swindle, and a lawsuit is the only method by which the transaction can be adjusted. That this practice is inhuman and likewise criminal is palpable. However, it thrives at the Stock-Yards the same as if it was legitimate, notwithstanding the efforts of the Humane officers to suppress it. The demand for milch-cows at all seasons of the year as a rule exceeds the supply. The prices range from $50 to $75, and even at the latter price it is sometimes a difficult task to find one. The cow-jobbers, in order to meet the constant demand, band together and by each other's aid are able to foist on the unsuspecting buyer a cow whose milking days are on the wane. The jobber by means of intuition or some other faculty is able to detect on sight a person who wants to purchase a milch-cow.

If in the morning there chance to be in the pens only a few cows, the jobber goes to a pen where he knows there are several dry cows awaiting slaughter, and picking out one that on ordinary inspection would pass for a milcher he buys it, the average price being $25. He then leads the future milker to the pen, gives her plenty of salt and subsequently water. The udder of the cow swells up to great proportions, and to the "green" man would pass for an exceptionally fine milker. A calf is next purchased from some drover to match, particular care being taken not to buy one that would look old pay them. One man circulates among the enough to detect the fraud. The cow and calf are then taken to the pen and tied a few feet distant from the cow, and to the unsuspecting buyer appear as "mother and son." The prospective buyer likes the pair, and on being told that the cow will give so many gallons of milk per day a sale is made, the price paid being about $60. He leads away the pair, and after quartering the cow in his stable for a few hours essays to give the calf nourishment. The cow, not being partial to bovine infants of which she is no kin, gores the calf, and all the efforts of the purchaser to make peace between them are unavailing. He then endeavors to milk the cow, and by dint of great exertion manages to procure about a pint of milk from her swollen udder. Another day callers inquired for Dr. George Kellogg, who was recently arrested charged with being an abortionist. That eminent practitioner was not in, and his present address is not known to the city officials. Kellogg's counsel, Mr. Swett, called at the jail Saturday, and was apparently surprised when informed that his client was not there.

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SWINDLING AT THE STOCK-YARDS.

A few days ago the shrinker and the nature of his business were exposed in these columns. Another speculator who prospers at the Stock-Yards is the cow-jobber. He is the embodiment of shrewdness and great managerial ability. Although his calling is decidedly lower than that of the commission man, yet he manages to make even more money than he in proportion to the number of his deals. The facility with which a cow-jobber can metamorphose an ancient cow into a heifer with a calf at its side has always been considered a clever performance, and when he disposes of the pair to some confiding boarding-house keeper as a milch-cow and calf he perpetrates a very clever swindle, and a lawsuit is the only method by which the transaction can be adjusted. That this practice is inhuman and likewise criminal is palpable. However, it thrives at the Stock-Yards the same as if it was legitimate, notwithstanding the efforts of the Humane officers to suppress it. The demand for milch-cows at all seasons of the year as a rule exceeds the supply. The prices range from $50 to $75, and even at the latter price it is sometimes a difficult task to find one. The cow-jobbers, in order to meet the constant demand, band together and by each other's aid are able to foist on the unsuspecting buyer a cow whose milking days are on the wane. The jobber by means of intuition or some other faculty is able to detect on sight a person who wants to purchase a milch-cow.

If in the morning there chance to be in the pens only a few cows, the jobber goes to a pen where he knows there are several dry cows awaiting slaughter, and picking out one that on ordinary inspection would pass for a milcher he buys it, the average price being $25. He then leads the future milker to the pen, gives her plenty of salt and subsequently water. The udder of the cow swells up to great proportions, and to the "green" man would pass for an exceptionally fine milker. A calf is next purchased from some drover to match, particular care being taken not to buy one that would look old enough to detect the fraud. The cow and calf are then taken to the pen and tied a few feet distant from the cow, and to the unsuspecting buyer appear as "mother and son." The prospective buyer likes the pair, and on being told that the cow will give so many gallons of milk per day a sale is made, the price paid being about $60. He leads away the pair, and after quartering the cow in his stable for a few hours essays to give the calf nourishment. The cow, not being partial to bovine infants of which she is no kin, gores the calf, and all the efforts of the purchaser to make peace between them are unavailing. He then endeavors to milk the cow, and by dint of great exertion manages to procure about a pint of milk from her swollen udder. An investigation generally results in the individual finding that he has been duped. He visits the cow-pen and singles out the jobber, who swears "S'help me Bob, they are the same as I bought 'em." All further attempts at seeking restitution are useless, and all that the victim can do is to sell the pair for beef and veal and lose on the deal about $35. The above practice is of daily occurrence. The Humane officers have caught jobbers at it on sundry occasions, but with few exceptions they have escaped with small fines.

BENJAMIN P. SHILLABER.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The condition of Benjamin P. Shillaber is improving.

The raw, blustering winds of winter search out the weaknesses of the tender-chested, and in consequence, Coughs and Colds, Lung and Bronchial Complaints more or less prevail. Should you contract a Cold do not immediately wait until by constant coughing you irritate and inflame the Lungs as to bring yourself face to face with a serious Pulmonary Affection. Rather treat your symptoms rationally, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant cure your Cough, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Lungs and Throat.

A CHANCE TO INVEST.

Two Hundred Dollars Bring a Return of $75 a Month.

A Fine Opening for a Young Man from the Rural Districts.

The fly-by-night advertiser received yesterday. He is a strictly temperate man—never sets up the cups and abominates a cigar. He wore a business suit and dispensed with kid gloves, coffee, and cake. His invitation to call was couched in this language:

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN willing to work; must have $200 to invest; $75 made per month; experience unnecessary. Call Monday, a.m. to 1 p. m., at Room 13, 167 South Clark.

A TRIBUNE reporter, disguising himself in a seedy fall overcoat and covering his watch chain with a cardigan jacket, entered Room 13, No. 167 Clark street, yesterday at noon. Room 13 is a large, gloomy apartment at the head of the second flight of stairs. It contains a stove, three chairs, and a hungry looking desk. When the scribe entered, two forlorn-looking hoodlums were kicking the stove. A young man emerged from an adjoining room, and upon being informed that the visitor called to answer the advertisement, shook him warmly by the hand.

"Yes, yes, my dear sir; excuse me for keeping you waiting. Very busy today; overwhelmed with applicants for positions, and really I must have assistance. So you have $200 to invest?"

"Yes."

"Well, in the advertisement I only placed the figure at $75 a month, but you can double it and swell it to almost any amount."

"What is the nature of the business?"

"Well, the fact is,

I'VE GOT TO HAVE A PARTNER;

I want a young active man about your age. Saturday I had a chance to sell a half interest in this business to a man for $250, but he is too old, nearly 60, and couldn't get around as I do. I thought it over after he made the offer, and concluded to advertise for the right sort of man."

"What would you require of him?"

"Come right in here and take half of this business. It's easy work, no more gentlemanly avocation in the world. You receive applications for employment, take the $2, book the name, and when the position is secured you get $3 more. This business can be increased to any extent. Very often, of an afternoon, I take in from $50 to $60."

"Well, I'd like to go into something of that kind," said the reporter. "What is your name, sir?"

"My name is—but here's my card:"

Mercantile Employment Bureau, 167 South Clark street. Employer furnished promptly at all times with all kinds of competent help on short notice free of charge.

"That sounds better than any name you could use. It catches 'em, and it's perfectly legitimate. You may think it strange I want to secure a partner, but I must get time to do more work on the outside. The profits can be run up into the thousands. I know one firm in this business that made $17,000 last year."

"Is that so? What firm is that?"

"You couldn't get in there. They charged me $12,000 for half interest. I know just how they work, and if I can only get the right kind of a man to come in here I can get out and rush in business."

"Your expenses must be pretty high."

"No, a mere trifle compared to the profits."

"What rent do you pay?"

"Only $35 a month for the two rooms. Then there's the fuel, lights, furniture, and the advertising. For every dollar we spend in advertising we get $10 in return."

"I SUPPOSE YOU KEEP A SET OF BOOKS?"

"No, we only have a journal. No bookkeeping is required."

"Could I look at the journal, Mr.—eh—eh—What name, please?"

"At the journal? Certainly, if you mean business. Now here's Dec. 22. On that day the receipts were $24. The next day they were $18. You see these names—paid $2, paid $2, paid $2. That's all the bookkeeping required."

"What proportion of those who apply and pay $2 do you find situations for?"

"That varies. We don't pledge ourselves to find a situation for any one. The applicants pay $2 and take their chances. We are protected by law; our business is licensed."

"Have you got your license with you?"

"No, it's at the house. It expires on the 1st of April."

"How long have you been in the business?"

"Three or four months; and if my profits increase as they have the last few weeks I shall make big money. But I ain't satisfied, for with a good partner we can make $500 a month here easy."

"That suits me," said the reporter with a show of enthusiasm. "You can count me in. What understanding shall we have?"

"You do half the work and we divide the profits."

"But hadn't we

BETTER HAVE A CONTRACT,

Mr. eh—eh— I didn't catch your name?"

"That's easy. You hereby agree to purchase half the furniture and fixtures of the Mercantile Employment Bureau, share with me the work and profits of said bureau; then we sign our names."

"All right. Perhaps you would like some references. I am from Hillsdale, Mich., and can give you the best references you could ask for."

"I don't want references. Your appearance and manners satisfy me."

"Then I'm a stranger, and I'm willing to put up $200 and $300 more on top of that; but you are a stranger to me, and you'll excuse me if I ask you for references."

"Come to Patterson & Co., 128 Clark. But wait; I'll go out with you."

The proprietor of the bureau put on one rubber, and was about adjusting the second when he stopped and exclaimed impatiently:

"No; I forgot. I promised to meet a contractor here. He wants 400 men, and I must get them for him. Why, that job alone will be worth $800 to me. Now you see if I had a partner it would simplify the business and give me a chance to work outside."

"When I call on Patterson & Co. shall I call for Mr. Partner?"

"Suppose you let it stand until tomorrow. Come in tomorrow at 11 o'clock. How long will it take you to raise the money?"

"About five days."

"Well, you come in tomorrow and

LEAVE ME A DEPOSIT,

and I'll hold the money for you until you raise the rest."

"But, excuse me, sir; you haven't told me your name."

"Oh, yes. It's Benton."

The reporter left Mr. Benton and went to 128 Clark street in search of Patterson & Co. On the first floor of that building a compounder of fancy drinks said he didn't know any such firm.

On the second floor a professional gentleman said there was no such firm in the building. On the third floor the reporter was told that he had struck the wrong layout, as there was no such game running there. Reference to the directory throws no light on the identity or occupation of Patterson & Co.

Half an hour later the reporter while strolling through Clark street saw Mr. Benton on the opposit side and determined to pay another visit to the headquarters of the Mercantile Employment Bureau. He was received by a blonde young man. Producing the paper containing the following advertisement, the scribe was invited into the same little room which he had left only a short time before:

WANTED—FIFTY YOUNG MEN TO LEARN wholesale grocery business; wages, $10 to $12 per week. Room 13, 167 South Clark-st. Open Monday, a.m. to 1 p. m., at Room 13, 167 South Clark.

"We could place you in a good position the latter part of the week," said the blonde young man, "and you would receive at first $10 or $12 a week. We charge you $2 now, and you pay us $3 from your first week's salary."

"If I pay you $2 will you guarantee me a place?"

"No, we never do that, but we're almost certain to secure a situation."

"But your advertisement said five young men were wanted."

"OH, WE PLACED THEM JUST BEFORE YOU CAME.

There will be some other vacancies the latter part of the week, and if we book you now you will stand a good chance. It only costs $2."

"But if you don't get me a situation I lose my $2, don't I?"

"Yes; but we have to pay men for canvassing the city to ascertain where there are vacancies. We keep two men out all the time, and we have to pay them. One man circulates among the large business houses and the other goes around among those who employ mechanics."

The reporter mentally noted that Mr. Benton had omitted reference to these whie canvassers and had said nothing about the items of expense which their salaries involved.

"I suppose you place a great many men?"

"Any number of them."

"I'm a stranger in the city; could you give me the name of some firm for which you have secured help?"

"We don't do business that way."

"Will you give me the names and address of a couple of men whom you have placed?"

"That ain't our style of doing business. The amount of our ads is small, and it costs something to keep men out canvassing. We would interest ourselves in your case. You would want something better than work in a wholesale house. How would a corresponding clerk suit you?"

"I'd like that."

"We could place you, I am sure, either in that position or as assistant bookkeeper where you would have a chance of promotion."

"But it seems to me like putting up $3 against wind, and I can't afford to lose the money. I only ask some guarantee that you will do for me what you claim to be able to do. If you will give me the names of two men whom you have placed through your agency I will let you book me and pay the fee."

The blonde young man declined to do so, and the reporter traveled down-stairs, thankful that Mr. Benton's right-bower had not also referred him to Patterson & Co.

The Ruling Passion.

Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

The aeronaut who was about to make a balloon ascension was waited upon by an American eagle, who besought him of his charity to give him a trip pass to the regions of upper space. "But," remonstrated the aeronaut, "why should you desire a passage in my balloon when by employing your own wings you could rise to even greater heights?" "Silly fool!" screamed the eagle in reply, "can you not understand that my object is not so much getting there as going there at your expense?"

Moral: Base is the American freeman that pays.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

It Is Not and He Does Not.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Is it customary to charge the parents or friends of a person that is killed with the expense for Coroner's inquest? If so, what is the usual fee? Does not the Coroner receive a regular fee for each inquest from the county? If so, how much?

B. C.

Duty on Sugar.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EUGENE, Ind., Dec. 30.—How much per pound is the import duty on sugar, such as fair to good refining muscovado, now quoted at from 7 to 7¼ cents per pound in New York?

W. C. TOWLE.

(The duty on sugar is fixed by the color of the sugar and not by its quality, and ranges from 1¾ to 4 cents per pound.—ED. TRIBUNE.)

The Police and Street-Walkers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—I notice that some valiant police officer arrested a lady by mistake, and this is not the first time the same thing has happened in Chicago. It will not be long before a lady will not dare to walk alone in the streets after dark, for fear of some stupid or drunken officer. And just here the question may be asked, What good comes from the arrest of a few friendless and unfortunate girls? Why should they be dragged off to the station and fined or imprisoned? Their lives and lots are hard enough at best, probably not one out of a hundred walking the streets from choice. Why not take a little turn on the other side, and exhibit a little official valor by arresting some of the men who throng the streets and loaf about the corners? Take up a few of the men who solicit the girls, lock them up in the station and fine them, and thus make an even thing of it. The evil would be sooner abated than by these spasmodic attacks upon a few miserable, unfortunate girls. If the girls were Democrats and could vote, they would never need fear being arrested.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT.

A Gratified Lady.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Last Saturday afternoon, near the hour of 5, I lost on or before leaving a Lake street-car at the corner of Wood street a little portemonnaie containing a $5 bill and some small change without discovering its absence until I reached home. As soon as possible I returned to Lake street, with the intention of making an attempt to recover the missing article. I scarcely dared hope for success, as I had not noticed the number of the car, nor had a chance to see the conductor, who stood outside all the way up. The first conductor to whom I addressed my inquiries knew nothing of the lost property. I called the next down-car, and questioned conductor number two, who asked for a description